TRADE AND INDUSTRY

16 March 1972 Volume 6 No 11 10p

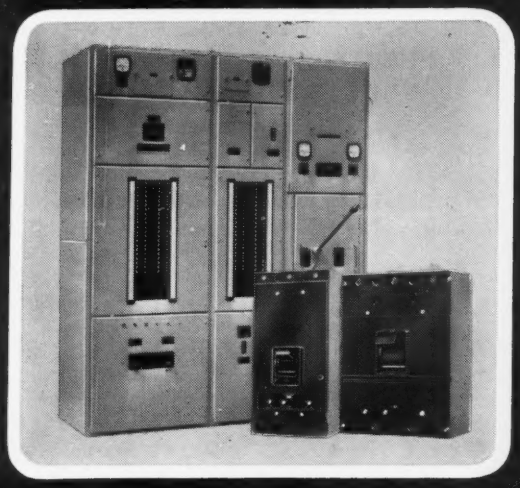
South Africa: the golden Rand

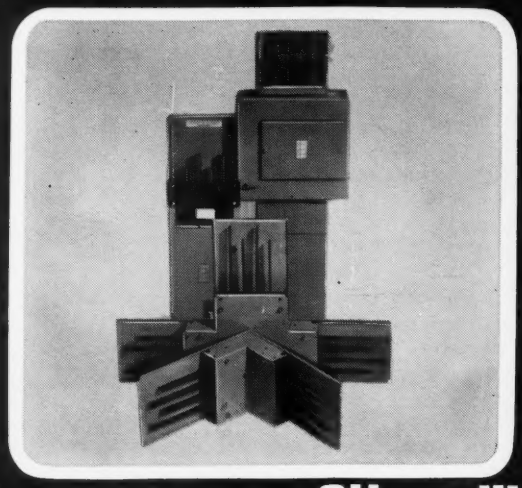
Preparing for Europe: competing on Europe's terms

United Kingdom trade in 1971

Civil aviation balance of payments

Analysis of man-made fibre production in 1971





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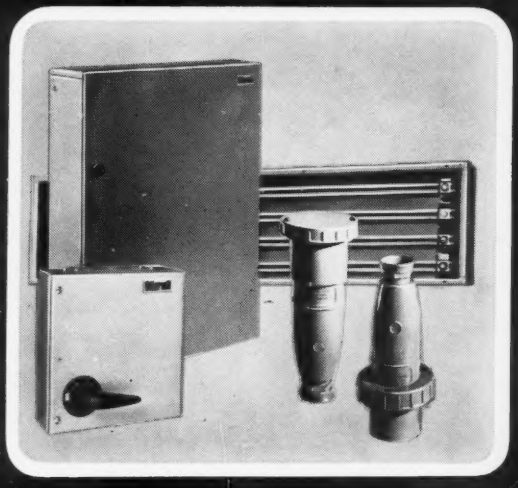

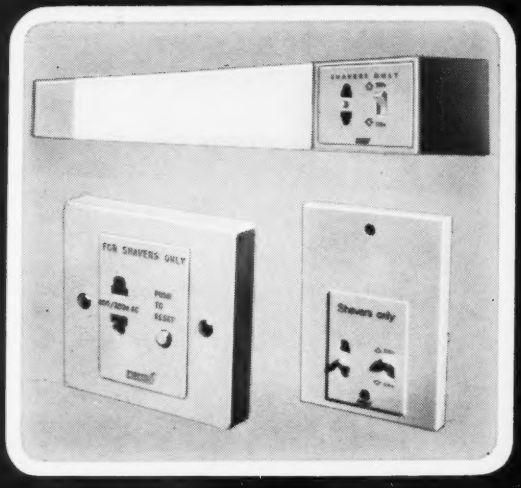

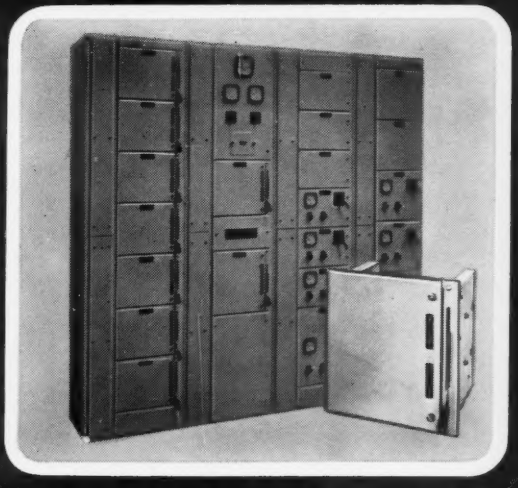

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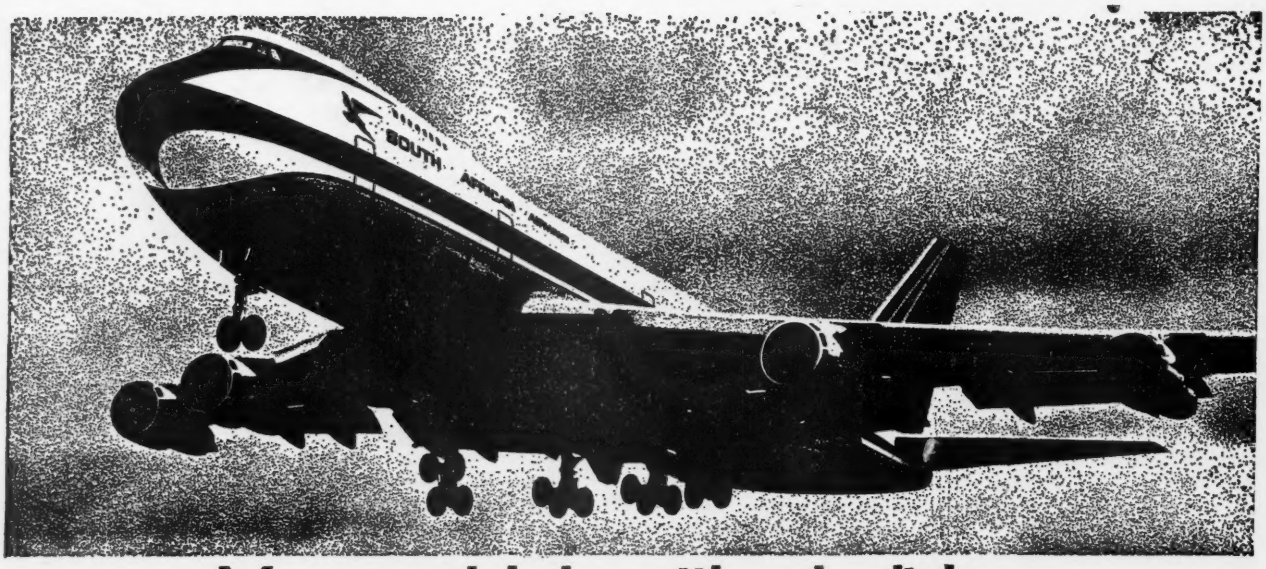
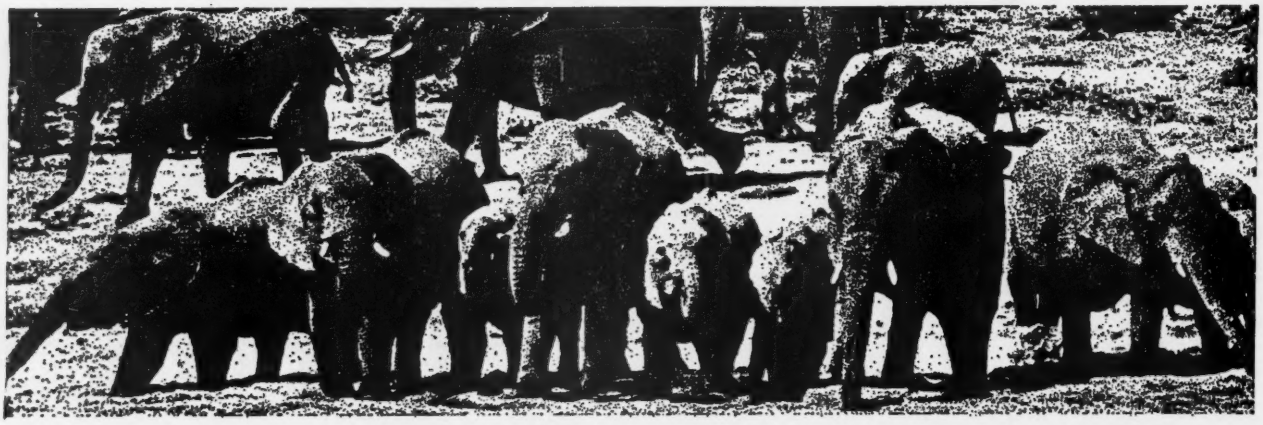
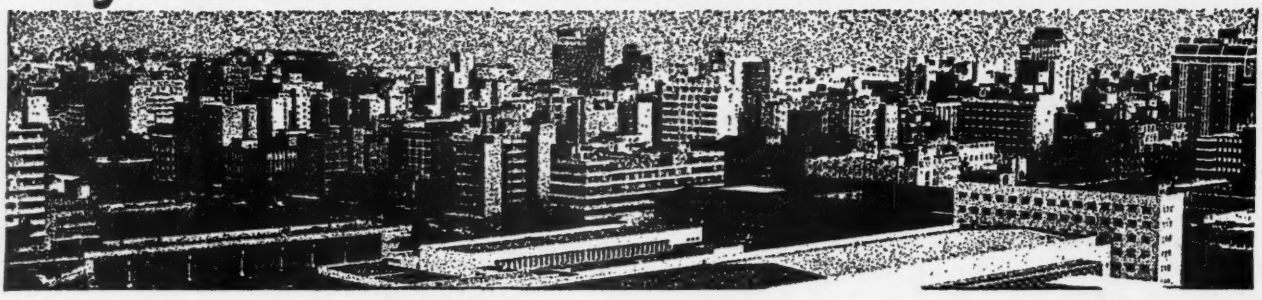


You could do with a holiday.



Try the South African National Trade Fair.



Come and see the South African National Trade Fair '72 in Johannesburg (May 15-20). All kinds of interesting exhibits ranging from clothing, crockery, wine, foodstuffs and household appliances to industrial control and sophisticated mining equipment, cranes, motor car components, transformers, building materials and a host of other products. Talk shop at your own level, evaluate investment possibilities. You might even combine this with a holiday, too.
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South Africa—the golden Rand

by P. W. R. C. Haley, MBE, Consul (Commercial), Consulate-General, Johannesburg

The business centre of the South African capital, Johannesburg, showing the Post Office Tower.

THE Republic of South Africa is five times the size of the British Isles—a vast territory where less than 100 years ago there were two of Britain's perhaps poorest colonies plus two small completely undeveloped Republics. From this unpropitious beginning has grown a vigorous and prosperous state which the experts say will have a population of 40 million by the end of this century. This article tells something of the development in the Transvaal and its neighbouring province, the Orange Free State (OFS). Two further articles will follow covering the Cape Province and Natal.

Transvaal and the Orange Free State

High up on the Transvaal is the so-called Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging complex—an area of some 9,000 square miles. Although this constitutes less than 2 per cent of the total area of the Republic, it is the country's established industrial heartland with Johannesburg as its centre. In this 'Vaal triangle' as it is often called, a fifth of the country's population now live and operate at least half of its industrial plant capacity.

Historically, the intense industrial development and concentration in and around Johannesburg is accounted for by startling events between 1870 and 1886. The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1870 attracted many prospectors from the south who, moving east towards the Rand, were then quick to discover gold, iron ore and coal. Later other base material treasures were discovered such as tin, copper, chromite and subsequently asbestos and manganese, not to mention platinum-bearing ore close to the surface.

By 1931 a second and even richer gold field was being exploited west of the Witwatersrand, followed in 1946 by another huge seam across the river Vaal in the Orange Free State. New diamond fields were opened up revealing large quantities of gemstones. Nor was this the end. It was later discovered that the old gold mines of the Rand were the largest potential source of low-grade uranium in the world. Nor did it have to be specially mined; it was a by-product of gold mining residue. (South Africa's new process for uranium enrichment could now well mean even further impetus for industrial and economic development).

To date the catalogue of mineral resources includes immense deposits of phosphate and copper, discovered in the 1960's—also manganese, vanadium and antimony. Even by that time the Transvaal and the northern OFS alone produced 90 per cent by value of South Africa's mineral wealth 50 per cent of its manufacturing output and 37 per cent of its agricultural production.

In 1913 the first steel, made from scrap, was poured, and in 1918 a furnace was blown in near Pretoria to smelt the quartzitic iron ores of the area, immense quantities of which could be mined (and still are) by simple quarrying in the bushveld. There are now four blast furnaces in the Pretoria area and three of the most modern in the world in the second steel complex at Vanderbijlpark. In 1928 the rapidly burgeoning industry was nationalised under the Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) which began rolling its first steel ingots in 1934. The lack of good coking coal to some extent impeded for a while the pace of development generally but nowadays the triangle (and some other parts) supply virtually all the country's ordinary requirements of iron and steel as well as a wide range of ferro-alloys, both for local consumption and export. Incidentally, ISCOR's third steel complex is to be built at Newcastle, just over the Natal border.

So much for the past. The future growth of the Vaal triangle

(continued on page 417)

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CARGO SYSTEM

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. The next article in this series will describe Cape Province.

SOUTH AFRICA—THE GOLDEN RAND

continued

must certainly be viewed in the light of the South African Government's policy of decentralisation of industry. This is implemented by deliberately restraining growth in established areas and by offering incentives, financial and other, for the location of new industries in 'border areas', namely areas situated within reasonable commuting distance from the African homelands—all labour surplus areas. Rosslyn 12 miles from Pretoria, is a good example of a large and thriving border area. Its proximity to supplies of raw materials, components and industrial goods generally, as well as its easy access to skilled technical and administrative personnel, provide it with natural advantages for growth. Investment there so far is estimated at R50-million providing employment eventually for some 20,000 Africans from the nearby Tswana homeland. The automotive component and assembly industry and more recently electronics have provided much of the impetus for this development.

Further north in the Transvaal up to and beyond the Tropic of Capricorn, there is an abundance of space but equally of minerals such as manganese, iron, chromium, copper, asbestos and phosphate. Industrialisation is however of fairly recent origin—in this area, the infrastructure of which has rather restricted development to a few somewhat isolated areas. Phalaborwa is a good example, which, apart from boasting an immense copper mine, houses a sulphuric acid and fertiliser plant.

Iron-ore deposits

The Western Transvaal has immense iron ore deposits as well as the Klerksdrop goldfield in the south. Mining and agriculture combine in this area to provide the basis of economic activity. Rustenberg is one of its major growth points and is the country's leading platinum producer. Yet it has many other industrial undertakings based on agricultural products including citrus and tobacco. Brits, about 30 miles west of Pretoria, has similar border area status as well as being an intensely cultivated area. It is now attracting heavy and other secondary industry. Once again inexpensive manpower is available nearby—as yet unskilled but certainly trainable.

The Eastern Transvaal, perhaps the most beautiful part, stretches southwest along the Kruger National Park and well beyond to include the more centrally situated industrial towns of Middleburg and Witbank. Both were founded on the vast resources of easily mined coal which is used locally to generate inexpensive electric power for the national grid. The Mapochs Mine supplies iron ore to the nearby Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, and large chromium deposits are available in the vicinity. Apart from these abundant industrial resources sub-tropical fruit, sugar, mealies, cotton, and timber are extensively cultivated in the Eastern Transvaal. The R130-million railway project to increase freight capacity from Witbank to the new port at Richards Bay, Natal (where work starts in June 1972), will, when complete, provide the Eastern Transvaal with a direct export outlet to the Indian Ocean in addition to the existing rail link it enjoys to Lourenco Marques in Mozambique. It is withal an area of seemingly unlimited industrial and commercial potential. Some say it could become another 'triangle'.

Orange Free State

The Orange Free State, once the Cinderella province of the Republic, covers one-tenth of its land area and houses about one-twelfth of its population. But in 1946 gold was struck and it was of sensational quality. Since then the province has progressed substantially but with less drama than the Transvaal and nothing like that which characterised the gold rush boom of Johannesburg. Nowadays however the Orange Free State produces a third of South Africa's gold, 40 per cent of its maize, 26 per cent of its wheat, 20 per cent of its ground-nuts, 22 per cent of its oats, with smaller proportions of cowpeas, kaffircorn, lucerne, onions and sunflower seeds. There are many who consider that with technological developments in agriculture, the Orange Free State could become an area of world importance in food production, especially when many thousands of acres are irrigated from the P. K. le Roux Dam—an integral part of the R900-million Orange River project.

When filled, this dam will contain 5,860 million kilolitres. It will serve not only the agricultural needs of the Orange Free State, but also part of the Cape Province and it has been designed to supply water for further industrial expansion. Bloemfontein, the attractive capital of the Orange Free State, is also the Republic's judicial capital and so centrally located in the Republic that it could become a key distributive centre.

In the north of the Orange Free State is to be found the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) constituting one of the country's most successful industrial experiments. Close to the steel industry in Vereeniging and within a few miles of the Vaal river, SASOL's plant, using its own Sigma mines produces from coal, air and water such products as petrol, fuel-gas, road tars, pitch, diesel and furnace oils, which make a substantial contribution to SASOL's exports. As a result of SASOL's almost unlimited range of by-products, many subsidiary plants and industries ranging from fertiliser, synthetic rubber, plastics, waxes etc. have gravitated to Sasolburg—a town which is modern, very well planned and of considerable attraction for such a highly industrialized petro-chemical complex.

Sustained by an economic hinterland structure of such impressive proportions, Johannesburg's role as the Republic's industrial, commercial and financial hub will clearly continue to grow in importance. It is the giant among South Africa's municipalities. One of its industrial 'suburbs', Germiston, is the sixth largest municipality in the country, and of the 10 most populous urban areas in South Africa, four are in fact 'satellites' of Johannesburg, stretched along the Rand.

(continued on page 419, column two)

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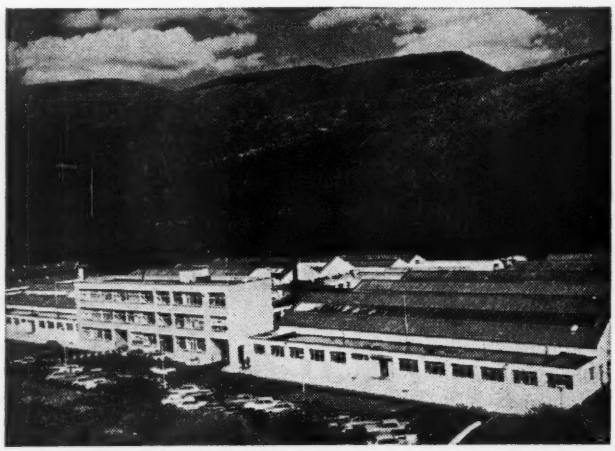
PREPARING FOR EUROPE—1

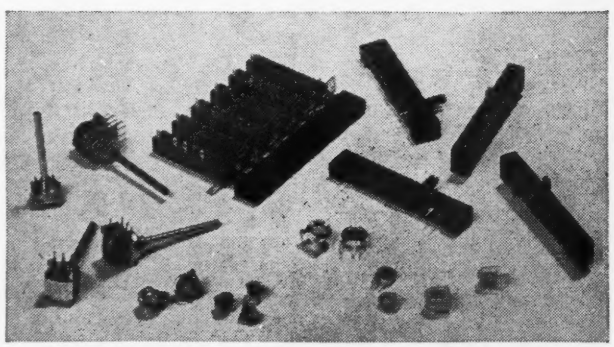
Competing on Europe's terms

This article is the first in a new series showing how firms are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. The series will describe preparations being made by managements throughout Britain, in different industries and with labour forces ranging from tens to thousands. Each article will deal with one or more aspects of 'Preparing for Europe'. The complete series will cover sales and marketing, design and production, purchasing, distribution, and implications for trade in home as well as export markets.

Company: A.B. Electronic Components Ltd.
Address: Abercynon, Glamorgan
Products: Thick film micro-circuits, variable resistors (carbon, cermet and wirewound), rotary, push button and mains switches, military and industrial connectors, aerials, TV distribution equipment and small ac and dc motors
Labour force: 2,600 (UK total)
Turnover (1971): £6.58 million
Export sales: £1.26 million
Chief export markets: Europe and Scandinavia. Also exports to USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Middle East and Far East



A.B.'s headquarters and works at Abercynon, with rolling Welsh hills for a backdrop. The new network of motorways linking South Wales with sea and airports throughout the UK is a strong factor influencing the company's continuing expansion in Wales.



New 'European standard' products released by A. B. Electronic Components Ltd. during 1971

NESTLING in a Welsh valley, A.B. Electronic Components are striving to become accepted throughout Europe as an international company—an ambition which means manufacturing to the highest European standards and offering a truly international service. For the past two years A.B.'s development and marketing policies have been geared to increasing their present foothold in the extensive—but highly competitive—European market.

The company recognises that as a result of European entry, electronics firms in the Six will make much stronger efforts to sell in the United Kingdom. However, A.B.'s sales director, Alan Sutton, feels that, 'opportunities within the much larger Community market are such that a substantial increase in overall sales will result once A.B. have become accepted by major users in Europe'.

Joining the EEC will provide an opportunity for growth, provided the company's preparations stand the test of the new competitive situation.

Entry will mean the removal by mid-1977 of Community tariffs which currently range from 10 per cent to 15 per cent for A.B.'s products. In an industry where prices are important this can make a significant difference, but by no means enough to guarantee success in the enlarged Community. Mr. Sutton sees the vital ingredients for success as 'correct products at competitive prices, manufactured to European rather than United Kingdom standards and backed by first-rate service. Above all the company must establish a sound reputation in the market so that its products are considered naturally, along with those from German and other suppliers'.

The right product

Over the past two to three years product development has been strongly influenced by the prospect of joining the Community. In practice this means manufacturing especially for Europe and adopting German standards. There are several reasons for this.

German manufacturers dictate European standards of electronic components and German customers insist on a product being provided to their precise specifications. Moreover components currently manufactured for the United Kingdom market are not generally interchangeable with those made in the EEC. 'If the company is to compete in Europe—says Mr. Sutton—it must be on Europe's terms.'

So the policy of expanding sales in Europe has meant developing, manufacturing and testing a new range of products to the strictest standards acceptable in all the important markets. To obtain approvals from major European users, the company has changed materials and technical specifications on components to meet German DIN standards. A.B.'s mains switches which are mounted on a wide range of products are, in addition to those required for the UK, now subjected to the following continental approvals: CSA; SEMKO; NEMKO; DEMKO; VDE; Swiss Approval; and UL.

During the past two years, A.B. have released a number of new products from their Potentiometer Divisions, all designed to German metric standards and others are being developed. These new continental products have also been introduced into the home market and accepted far more readily than anticipated. The result is a growing product line acceptable not only in Britain, but throughout the enlarged Community.

Operating from the inside

A.B. Electronic Components have agents and distributors in all the present EEC countries. In 1967 they set up a fully-

owned manufacturing subsidiary in West Germany, staffed entirely by German nationals. One of the principal reasons for this decision at the time was the need to avoid the barrier presented by the Community's Common External Tariff.

Looking ahead, the company sees the subsidiary as particularly important in gaining acceptance for their products in the German market. The subsidiary is also a means of understanding the market from the inside, gaining involvement and keeping abreast of developments.

This past year A.B. have consolidated their presence in Europe and in Germany in particular, by acquiring the only European subsidiary of CTS Corporation of Elkhart, Indiana, USA, and with it full manufacturing and marketing rights throughout Europe initially for 10 years. CTS (Deutschland) GmbH has now been fully integrated into the enlarged premises of A.B.'s German subsidiary, A.B. Elektronik GmbH at Werne.

European sales team

Mr. Sutton is convinced that, 'closer relationships with agents and major cutomers in Europe are essential for increased trade. Major customers in Europe, although well serviced by the exclusive agent, expect regular contact with the manufacturer if they are to become dependant upon a company as their major component supplier'.

This means an effective European sales organisation. A.B. have recently appointed an International Sales Manager, a Dutch national. Two new area sales managers for North and South Europe are to join the company shortly. The new sales managers will spend most of their time abroad visiting major customers with the agents, advising on sales strategy and providing the vital feedback so necessary to guide the company's future design and development programmes.

European image

'Of prime importance to success within Europe is the establishment of a sound reputation of a European company with proven high standards of products and service. This objective'—says Mr. Sutton—'plays a vital part in A.B.'s planning.' The amount of personal contact that can be achieved is limited and therefore the company has developed other means of supporting the sales initiative. This programme, now being acted on, takes the form of a three-pronged attack.

The first part is to be an advertising programme to support the image-building campaign projecting A.B. as a major manufacturer of professional components for instrumentation, computer and telecommunication markets. The market must be made aware that A.B. has one of the largest thick-film manufacturing plants in Europe, and is a major supplier of military connectors to the armed forces.

The second phase, a mixture of direct mail advertisements, is product-based and emphasises the growing product range that meets European standards. The third phase calls for participation at major international fairs in Germany, France, Italy, Finland and Switzerland, and organising local exhibitions through the company's appointed representatives.

The future

A.B. Electronic Components are studying the full implications of EEC entry—what EEC regulations and directives can mean for the company's activities, what the effects of entry are likely to be on the home market, and the possibility of buying materials more cheaply from Europe than from present suppliers. Much of the necessary background information is being provided by their trade association—the Electronic Components Board.

The company will continue to develop products for the European Community making full use of the advanced technology available in the professional component divisions of the company.

The new network of motorways into the South Wales area ensures ready and rapid access to sea and airports in the United Kingdom and is a strong factor influencing A.B.'s continual development of their plants in Wales.

At the moment A.B. Electronic Components export 25 per cent of production, mainly to Europe. In Mr. Sutton's view this should be at least 50 per cent. Successful conclusion to the EEC negotiations was not the trigger for the A.B. effort. 'Success in Europe,' says Mr. Sutton, 'was an essential part of the company's forward plans for growth. But European entry in 1973 will be added stimulus to the company's European campaign. One factor is certain—A.B. are determined to take maximum advantage of the opportunities that Britain's entry into the Community will present.'

SOUTH AFRICA—THE GOLDEN RAND

(continued from page 417)

The physical expansion of the city is rapid, with various large constructional projects planned and under way, for building new housing, offices and shops. The Transvaal Provincial Administration is engaged on a substantial hospital programme, involving 18 hospitals and 11,000 extra beds. Chief among these is the new Johannesburg General Hospital which is still at the planning stage, but will, in the future, offer considerable opportunities for British exporters in the hospital equipment field.

In 1970, British consultants carried out a feasibility study for an underground railway system in Johannesburg. This scheme, with an estimated cost of R300 million, is still under consideration; if it is approved, it should offer excellent prospects for British financing, consultancy and exports, though it must be added that work on the project is still a long way off.

By virtue of its position as South Africa's commercial capital, Johannesburg is likely to be a key centre for the new television industry in the Republic. The TV service, which will be in colour from its inception, is scheduled to start operating in early 1975. South Africa has chosen the PAL system—which is used in Britain—for her service, and this should mean that, although there is likely to be substantial local manufacture of receivers, British manufacturers will have an initial advantage in this new and rewarding market.

The Transvaal and the Orange Free State now produce well over £1 million worth of gold per day—about equivalent to the total value of Britain's current exports to South Africa. Some maintain that this is the ultimate peak of gold production—others say that 'new' mines will be producing gold in the 21st century. Perhaps it may all depend on the way things develop with the international monetary system. But whatever the outcome ultimately and inevitably gold mining will dry up in South Africa which will mean the extinction of a 3,000 year old industry. But industrialists in the Transvaal and Orange Free State claim long ago to have seen the writing on the face of the gold seams and now consider that they are sufficiently diversified and industrially equipped to face this eventuality with complete equanimity. Even though very recently considerable pressure has been applied on the economic brakes, they remain secure in the knowledge that with their seemingly endless mineral resources, with steel and power cheaper than anywhere else in the world, they are unlikely to be challenged as the workshop of South Africa.

Exports from Britain to South Africa in 1971* were 19 per cent up by value on 1970, and South Africa moved up to become again Britain's fifth largest export market. The industrial, commercial and mining complex of the Johannesburg 'triangle' is indeed a vital market for Britain.

*The economic situation in November 1971 led to the application by South Africa of stricter import controls; a review of these is expected in April.

Mr. Davies speaks on financial problems of the coal industry

THE following statement was made in the House of Commons on March 6 by Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

'The major financial problems which now face the National Coal Board are being urgently considered. Clearly the cost of the settlement must be met by us all as consumers or taxpayers. The issues not only concern the industry's prospects but also affect energy policy, employment and the assisted areas.

'Meanwhile the following action is being taken.

'First, the NCB has decided to put proposals for increases of 7½ per cent across the board to their Consumer Councils to take effect from March 26, the beginning of their next financial year. The CBI agree that having regard to the exceptional present circumstance of the coal industry the proposals should not prejudice the observance of their prices initiative. A rise of more than 7½ per cent might have done serious damage to the CBI's policy of price restraint.

'Second, a draft order will be laid under Section 3 of the 1971 Coal Industry Act to increase the limit on the Board's accumulated deficit from £75 million to £100 million.

'Third, a draft order will be laid under Section 1 of the Coal Industry Act, 1965, to increase the limit on the Board's power to borrow from £900 million to £950 million.

'Fourth, because the Board's deficit is certain to be in excess of the increased ceiling mentioned an emergency grant will be made to the Board of £100 million by means of a spring supplementary estimate. This is the best forecast that can now be made of the amount needed.

'Fifth, as the House knows, practically all the restrictions on the use of electricity were removed last week. A protracted cold snap could however lead to further cuts. In order to limit this risk the CEGB is undertaking certain exceptional operations including uneconomic firing and additional coal imports: subject to the approval of Parliament, the Government will refund the excess cost of these operations to the CEGB.

'Sixth, the Government have decided that imports of solid fuels will continue on open general licence.

'The Government intend in due course to introduce legislation to deal with the financial problems of the coal industry.'

Operation of power stations

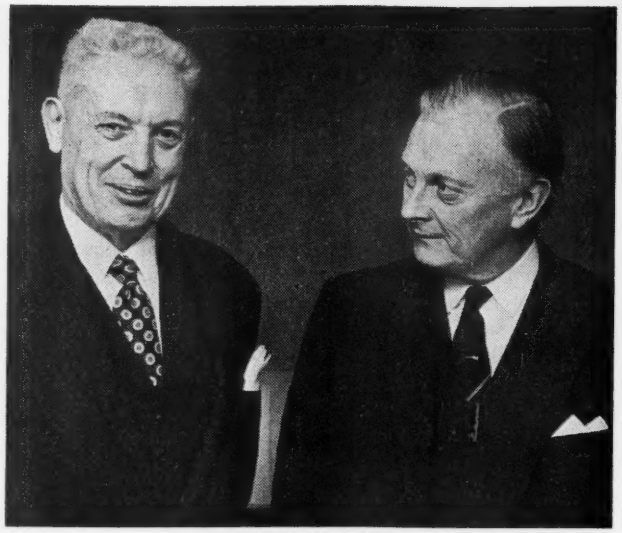
THE Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden, has written to Mr. Roy Mason, MP, in reply to a letter dated March 1 about the non- or reduced-operation of certain coal-fired power stations recently.

The letter says

'You must surely be able to recollect from your own experience as Minister of Power how essential it is to relate the position in individual power stations to the generating system as a whole. For technical or demand reasons the CEGB always attempt to retain a margin of capacity in the system even when there is no shortage of fuel; when the supply of fuel is interrupted and its controlled use is at a premium, it is the fuel resources of the whole system which have to be considered and not the stocks (or operation) of individual power stations. If during recent weeks, the Board had not had regard to the position of the system as a whole but simply used to the full every station at which there was some fuel whenever rota cuts were being made, it would have exacerbated the situation and would have postponed the return to normality which has now almost been achieved.

'Indeed, as we have made clear, there is still a risk that the system may be unable to meet the demands put on it. In fact, at midnight on February 29 (ie at the beginning of the day on which you wrote your letter) stations representing well over a quarter of the total available capacity of the system had seven days or less stock of coal at their average winter rate of consumption.

'Finally, I reject completely the suggestions that either the CEGB or the Government have manipulated recent events in order to give effect to forecasts or for any other reasons. The prime objectives have been to minimise the disruption caused by the miners' strike, to protect essential services and to pave the way for the earliest possible restoration of a full supply of electricity.'



Monsieur H. Fayat (left), Belgium's State Secretary for Foreign Trade, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, visited the Department of Trade and Industry on March 3 for talks. He is seen with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

DTI reminder to estate agents on Race Relations Report

A REMINDER to estate agents of the terms of a recommendation in the report last year of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration has been issued by the Department of Trade and Industry.

In recommendation 34 of the report the Committee stated: 'All building societies and estate agents should draw the attention of their branches and associates to the Race Relations Act and impress upon their officials that discriminatory policies will not be countenanced.'

The report of the Select Committee (at paragraph 214) stated: 'In the private sector [of housing], almost all witnesses agreed that there is some discrimination. Building societies denied they practised it. Estate agents said that no reputable firm would countenance it. There remained a conviction among many of our witnesses that it occurs in both house rental and purchase. We accept that the policies of building societies and reputable estate agents are not generally racially discriminatory. It would, indeed, be against their interests if they were. We were pleased to hear that at least some building societies have intensive training schemes for their employees. We hope that all societies and agents will draw the attention of their branches and associates to the Race Relations Act and impress on their officials that discriminatory policies will not be countenanced.'

The Department of Trade and Industry has accordingly drawn the attention of societies and institutions which include estate agents in their membership to the Select Committee's statement and recommendation and invited comment on ways of making them more widely known.

Notes

The attention of building societies has similarly been drawn to this recommendation by the Department of the Environment.

The Report of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration was published in September 1971.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

M. K. Refrigeration Ltd. and Gaskell and Chambers (Holdings) Ltd.

New DTI Director for Scotland

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry, has approved the appointment of Mr. E. J. D. Warne as the Department's new Director for Scotland with effect from March 13.

The Office for Scotland represents the DTI in its dealings with industry, local authorities, organisations and regional offices of other Government departments. It is also responsible for export promotion, regional industrial development and the promotion of industrial efficiency and improved technology.

Mr. Warne succeeds Mr. P. J. Homan who has taken up an appointment with the DTI in London.

Monopolies and Mergers Acts Annual Report

THE twenty-third Annual Report on the operation of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1948 and 1965, was published on March 7. The Report records that during 1971 the Monopolies Commission's report on the supply of starch, glucose and modified starches was published.

At the end of the year the Commission had before them six monopoly references on:

The supply of fire insurance
The supply of asbestos and certain asbestos products
The supply and export of wire and fibre ropes
The supply and export of machinery for the manufacture of footwear
The supply of breakfast cereals
The supply of chlordiazepoxide and diazepam

The Commission were also asked during the year to make a report on the general effect on the public interest of the practice of parallel pricing, and to give information and assistance in relation to connection charges for electricity and gas.

Following the announcement by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on December 17, 1970 that he was ready to consider proposals from the Commission of possible subjects for formal inquiry, the Commission proposed in November 1971 that the supply of primary batteries be referred to them for investigation.

The Department examined some 110 mergers or proposed mergers during the year. Reference was made in one case, the proposed merger of the pulp, paper and board making activities in the UK of Reed International Ltd. and the Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd. The reference was laid aside on the abandonment of the merger.

Government shareholdings: obligations to creditors

IN the House of Commons on March 7 the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked if he would make a statement on the Government's obligations to creditors of companies in which it had a financial interest.

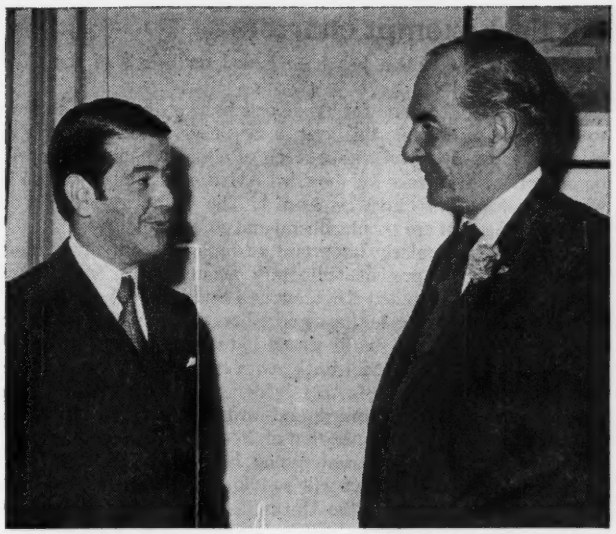
In a Written Reply, Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Chief Secretary, Treasury, stated:

'Following upon the Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee 1970/71, which dealt with the case of the Beagle Aircraft Company, I am concerned that there should be no misunderstanding as to the position of creditors in relation to limited liability companies in which the Government has a financial interest—for example, as creditor, minority, majority, or sole shareholder. I should make it absolutely plain that those doing business with such a company must act on the assumption that liability for the company's debts will be determined solely in accordance with the normal rules applicable to a limited liability company under the Companies Acts, except where the Government undertakes, or has undertaken, a specific commitment in relation to those debts.'

Note

The following is an extract from the Third Report from the Public Accounts Committee, Session 1970-71, para. 58 (page xxxi):

'Your Committee recognise the difficulties in deciding the role of Government in relation to a wholly Government-owned company. But the present case suggests the need for a decision at the outset about the position of creditors in the event of a liquidation. If the Government intends to accept no liability beyond that of a shareholder in a limited liability company, this should be made clear publicly, so that creditors are not misled. If no such declaration is made the Government may, as in the case of Beagle Aircraft Ltd., find itself faced with a moral commitment to creditors and, in consequence, with an open-ended liability.'



Dr. Rodrigo Llorente (left), Minister of Finance, Colombia, who is visiting Britain as a guest of the Government, is seen with Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, at the Department of Trade and Industry on March 2.

Official appointments

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. T. Young, of Beaconsfield to be chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council in succession to Lord Crook of Carshalton, who is to retire at the expiry of his current appointment on April 7.

Councillor O. C. Jones, of Edeyrnion, Merioneth; and Mr. L. J. Perks of Bassaleg, Mon. to be members of the Wales Gas Consultative Council.

Gallenkamp CeCa apparatus: correction

THE photograph showing Gallenkamp CeCa apparatus in use in Chile in the February 10 issue of *Trade and Industry* (page 261) was incorrectly captioned. The caption should read: 'CeCa was designed and is manufactured by A. Gallenkamp and Co. Ltd. in consultation with Professor S. J. Pirt of University of London'.

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Far East exempt charters

THE following statement has been issued on behalf of the Civil Aviation Authority:

'The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has been seeking to introduce, if possible this year, a new charter facility that will bring low cost air travel within reach of a wider public. This will be one of the first tasks for the Civil Aviation Authority to tackle when it takes up its duties on April 1. The Authority will aim to establish rules that are simple, liberal and enforceable.

'It will be particularly important to replace, from the earliest possible date, the present temporary arrangements for charter flights between the United Kingdom and South East Asia. For the time being however the Authority considers that the interests of the travelling public would be ill served if the existing arrangements were allowed to lapse. Accordingly, with effect from April 1, 1972, the Authority will issue further bridging exemptions to British Overseas Air Charter Limited and British Caledonian Airways Limited. These allow the operation of 26 and 39 flights respectively in each direction in the period ending June 30, 1972; in addition British Overseas Air Charter will be allowed to operate 13 flights in each direction between the United Kingdom and India in the same period. The Authority will be ready to allow further flights after the end of June for only so long as may be necessary until appropriate arrangements can take effect.'

Notes

This continues the arrangements announced by the Minister for Trade on July 16, 1971. The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry's power to grant exemptions from the requirements to hold an air service licence expires on March 31, 1972, and it is therefore necessary for the new arrangements to be made by the Authority under Section 21(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971.

This is essentially a bridging operation, until new arrangements can be introduced. For this reason the existing exemptions are being continued without change. The numbers of flights authorised represent the same weekly averages as at present.

International discussions about a new advance charter facility are continuing. The Civil Aviation Authority will work closely with the Department of Trade and Industry in these discussions. It is too soon to forecast, however, when an acceptable scheme can be introduced. Meanwhile the Authority's announcement is intended to give both the public and the airlines concerned the assurance they need in order to maintain continuity of service.

At the appropriate time the Authority will invite applications from airlines for licences to operate under the new charter rules. All British airlines will have the right to apply.

The Department of Trade and Industry will be prepared to allow reciprocal carriers to match the numbers of flights authorised by the exemptions.

Statutory Marine Authority

'WE have decided that the balance of advantage lies against setting up a statutory Marine Authority', said Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, in answer to a Parliamentary question on March 9. Mr. Grant had been asked if the Secretary of State had reached a decision on the recommendations made by the Rochdale Committee of Inquiry into Shipping that the responsibility for formulating and enforcing safety regulations should be delegated to a statutory marine authority. He continued: 'In present circumstances we believe that Ministers should continue to exercise direct responsibility to Parliament for the related questions of safety at sea and marine pollution and for the establishment of appropriate international and national standards of ship construction equipment and operation.'

New Mercantile Marine Office at Ipswich

A MERCANTILE Marine Office will be opened on April 4 at 38 Museum Street, Ipswich IP1 1JQ (Tel: 0473 213963).

Indo-British Technological Group meets in Delhi

A WIDE range of subjects were discussed at the third meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group in Delhi earlier this month.

The British team was led by Sir Max Brown, Secretary (Trade), Department of Trade and Industry, and included Mr. Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry.

Five main points emerged from the three-day meeting between industrial and governmental representatives from the two countries.

The United Kingdom offered help in training in advanced marketing techniques. The CBI agreed to draw their members' attention to the prospects and possibilities of collaboration by sub-contracting from Indian sources both for UK industry and for third countries, and for co-operation in third markets.

The Indians agreed to reconsider the present obligation on firms considering expansion in India to enter into a legal commitment to export a fixed high proportion of the additional production each year.

A small sub-group is to be set up to consider the effect of the Indian ruling that research and development payments by Indian firms to overseas companies must stop after five years.

The CBI is to provide India with copies of the reports they have compiled on British industry's attitude to the Common Market, on a continuing basis.

Establishment of Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee

DURING his visit to London, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Rui Patricio, had talks with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. They agreed to set up an Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee to review periodically aspects of the industrial and technological development of Portugal to which British industry and technology may be able to contribute.

The Committee arises from a suggestion by Eng. Martins, the Portuguese Secretary of State for Industry, who will be the leader of the Portuguese side of it. The leading British representative will be the Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden. The Committee is expected to have its first meeting early in April in Lisbon

Control and automation colloquium

A COLLOQUIUM on university-industry co-operation in control and automation is to be held in London on March 23 to discuss the directions of university research and development. The meeting is designed to discuss ways in which university advances in science and technology can be passed on to industry, facilities for research, methods of funding and co-operation. But formal aspects of course structures and training will be excluded.

There will be three sessions of 90 minutes each when speakers representing control and automation equipment manufacturers, users, nationalised industries and research associations will take a broad look at relations between industry and the universities. Dr. Ieuan Maddock, chief scientist of the Department of Trade and Industry, will open the meeting.

Invited contributions are limited to about 10 minutes and will be followed by discussion. The colloquium takes place at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2 at 10.30 a.m. Tickets from the IEE quoting LS(MA).

Study period on food sales to US

A ONE-DAY study period is being sponsored and organised by the British Food Export Council on 'Increasing the sales and profits of British foods in the US Market.' The study period, which will be conducted on a practical basis and from a managerial rather than an academic view-point, will be held at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, S.W.1. on March 28.

Full details can be obtained from the British Food Export Council, 31/32 Haymarket, London S.W.1. (Tel. 01-839 4181.) The inclusive cost with lunch is £20.

Import arrangements for butter, near-butters and ghee, 1972/73

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, announced in reply to a Parliamentary Question on March 9 that after consultation with major suppliers, it has been decided that the quota system for imports of butter into the UK should continue to be supplemented by open licensing from all sources except Southern Rhodesia during the period beginning April 1, 1972. The individual country quota allocations will continue at the same rate as in 1971/72. From February 1, 1973 these arrangements would be superseded by the application of the Common Agricultural Policy of the enlarged European Economic Community.

Similarly, for near-butters and substances containing butter fat, and for ghee, specific licences supplementary to the global quotas will continue to be issued freely.

The market situation will be kept under review.

Notices to Importers giving details of the licensing arrangements will be issued shortly.

Notes

The individual countries' allocations for the 12 months April 1971-March 1972 were as follows:

	Tons		Tons
Argentina	1,500	Kenya	500
Australia	66,780	Netherlands	12,200
Austria	1,670	New Zealand	173,000
Belgium	250	Norway	1,000
Bulgaria	810	Poland	12,060
Denmark	83,000	Romania	2,820
Finland	11,300	South Africa	1,500
France	3,960	Sweden	3,000
Hungary	1,520	Uruguay	160
Irish Republic	33,000	People's Republic of China (This is a bilateral quota which has existed at the same level since 1959.)	£100,000

The arrangements announced in March 1971 fixed total import quotas at 420,000 tons. During April it was announced that the annual quotas would be supplemented by open licensing from all sources except Southern Rhodesia. These supplementary arrangements have continued to operate throughout the current year.

The first hand price of New Zealand butter rose by about £200 a ton in 1971/72. Prices of butter from other suppliers and from home sources have increased by about the same amount.

According to the National Food Survey the average price paid by housewives for butter in the last three calendar years has been:

1969	17p a lb.
1970	17.6p a lb.
1971	23.8p a lb.

The global quota for near butters and substances containing butter fat for 1971/72 was 12,500 tons and for ghee 1,000 tons.

Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area: supplementary quota arrangements

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of bananas to the United Kingdom in 1972 from traditional suppliers of the Commonwealth Caribbean, a supplementary quota of 5,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, Import Licensing Branch will issue licences under these arrangements to existing licence holders, having regard to their normal sources of supplies. It will not, therefore, be necessary on this occasion for licence holders to submit applications in the usual manner on form ILB/A. Licences issued under these arrangements will be valid until September 30, 1972.

Notes

The annual basic quota for imports of bananas from the Dollar Area which has remained unchanged for several years, is 4,000 tons. The quota year runs from October 1 to September 30. There are no restrictions on imports from other than Dollar Area sources.

Supplementary quotas are made available from time to time to offset shortfalls in supplies from traditional Commonwealth Caribbean sources.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America, Venezuela.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 30.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.25	N-(3-Chloro-*p*-tolyl)-2-methylvaleramide	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	12572
29.25	2-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dienyl) glycine	D-2-(2-5 dihydro phenyl glycine (Synonym)2 (cyclohexa-1-4 dienyl)-2-amino acetic acid	December 31, 1972	13865
	2-Methyl-1,1-diureido-propane	Isobutylidene diurea (1,1, diureido iso-butane)	December 31, 1972	13870
29.30	1-*iso*Cyanatopropane	N-Propyl iso-cyanate	December 31, 1972	13869
29.35	NN-Di *iso*propylbenzothi-azole-2-sulphenamide	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13868

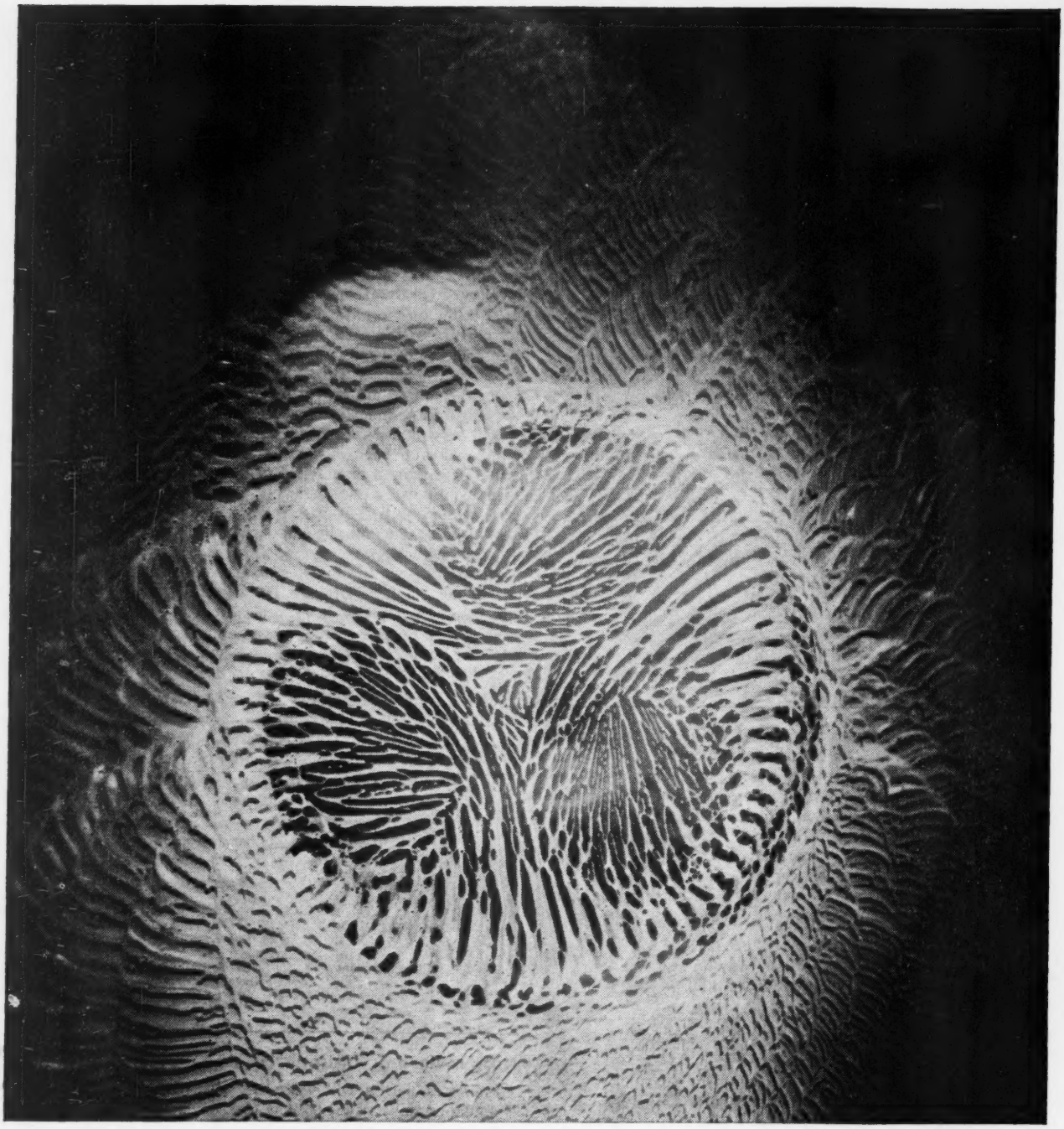
Note revised definition

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Hafnium crystal bars (81.04) has been amended as follows:

Hafnium crystal bars whole or in pieces 2 inches or less in length, consisting of hafnium wire on which hafnium crystals have been deposited.

Management of design for European markets

The Duke of Edinburgh is to chair a conference, on May 23, entitled 'The management of design for the European markets', aimed at helping UK manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunities presented by Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community. The conference is being jointly sponsored by the Council of Industrial Design, the *Financial Times* and the Management Consultants Association and the speakers will include Philip Rosenthal, member of the Bundestag and managing director of Rosenthal AG; Hubert de la Loge d'Ausson, managing director of Moulinex Ltd.; Simon Majaro, senior partner of Urwick International Ltd.; and James Teale, managing director of CPV Italiana.



Actual photograph of Cimex in orbit

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Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

March 21, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel: 0283 64657)

Portable stackers; trailer fire pumps; fire fighting equipment and clothing; electric time recorders; aluminium, brass and lead scrap; woollen, cotton and synthetic materials; motor mowers; textiles; clothing; plastic sheets 160 ft. × 90 ft.; hoist blocks; machine tools; and many other items of miscellaneous equipment and stores.

March 28, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Garrison Theatre, Circular Road South, Colchester

Auctioneers: Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester (Tel: 0206 46161)

Coventry Climax forklift trucks; scientific instruments; compressors and pumps; cameras and photographic equipment; 19,500 ft. run steel scaffolding in 21 ft. lengths; textiles and woollens; mattresses; carpets; non ferrous scrap metals; machine tools including, lathes; drills; grinders; universal miller; hydraulic press 16-ton etc., various items of clothing and kitchen equipment.

April 14, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Various engineering equipments; clothing; textiles; mixed rags; furniture; fire fighting equipment; oxy-acetyline flame cutting outfits; electric ovens; pneumatic hoists; machine tools including, planing, surface and thicknessing machines; lathes; grinders; pillar drills, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by tender Machine tools

Bench, pedestal and radial drills; internal, surface and universal grinders; turret and centre lathes; simplex, universal and vertical millers; saws, shapers, slotters, etc. Located at Royal Ordnance Factories at Nottingham and Chorley, Lancs. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. April 12, 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ships for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vessels 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Portsmouth.

'W 26' Self-propelled Hopper Barge. Steel, built 1938. G.T. 865. N.T. 343. Length (B.P.) 200 ft. Breadth 35 ft. (mld). Depth (mld) 15 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 742 tons. Engines: Twin screw, steam, oil fired, triple expansion, surface condensing by Fleming & Ferguson. IHP 1,443 (combined).

'W 29' Self-propelled Hopper Barge. Steel, built 1945. G.T. 682. N.T. 302 Length (B.P.) 161 ft. Breadth 33 ft. (mld). Depth (mld) 15 ft. Light displacement 554 tons. Engines: Twin screw, steam, oil fired, triple expansion, surface condensing by W. Simons & Co. IHP 1,000 (combined).

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "W 26" and/or "W 29" ' and must be received not later than noon on March 23, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessels and their present condition.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Chatham, Kent.

'Robert Dundas' Steel, built 1938. G.R.T. 1087 N.R.T. 565. Length (B.P.) 210 ft. 5 in. Breadth (mld) 35 ft. Depth (mld) 18 ft. 3 in. Light displacement 856 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel by British Auxiliaries Ltd. BHP 960.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "Robert Dundas"' and must be received not later than *noon* on April 13, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

'Income taxes outside the United Kingdom'

HER Majesty's Stationery Office have published a new edition of this work which has been prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue.

The whole work contains summaries of the income taxes in force in 80 States, arranged in alphabetical order in eight volumes of approximately 400 pages each. These summaries have been revised and re-written, where necessary, to take account of new legislation which became effective during 1970, and the new edition describes the position as at December 31, 1970.

All States having comprehensive double taxation agreements with the United Kingdom are included and the fairly extensive summaries contain references to the position obtaining in previous years—in most cases up to six or more years back. Although the summaries have not been scrutinised by the authorities of the countries concerned and are not official expositions of the relevant laws, they are based on readings of the original legislation and every care has been taken to ensure their accuracy. These volumes are revised and reprinted annually. Intended primarily for the use of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes, this is a useful work of reference for those concerned with the impact of income taxes and taxes of a similar character imposed by Commonwealth and foreign countries.

The eight volumes are paper-bound and supplied in a single carton; they are not available separately. The price for the whole work is £18.50 (£18.97 including postage).

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STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	This week
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Clothing: made up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 10, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Jan, 20, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April, 14 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Feb. 10, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Feb. 10, 1972
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 3, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Feb. 24, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	This week
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Feb. 24, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Feb. 17, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	Jan. 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Feb. 17, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	This week
Deliveries (Q)	This week
Production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Volume of production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 9, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	Mar. 2, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Feb. 17, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
Cotton production (M)	Feb. 3, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 10, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Feb. 17, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Wool output (M)	Feb. 3, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Feb. 17, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	Feb. 24, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 23, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Feb. 3, 1972
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	Feb. 10, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	Jan. 27, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,973	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,127	1966 11,372	1963 4,912	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	13
1971		125.2				104.8		140 p	161 p				–104 p	–6 p	36 p
1969 4th qtr	119	123.3	146	147	114	102.9	137	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	148	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–41
2nd qtr	121	123.5	154	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	14
3rd qtr	121	124.3	158	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.6	162	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	163	162	116	102.1	139	146	148	114	148	84	41	2	–44
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	142	–68	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	126.3	174	176	121	105.5	142	144	165	122	140	–21	–59	–12	6
4th qtr		125.1				107.4		131 p	167 p				36 p	–7 p	36 p
Jul		125.8				105.1									
Aug		126.1				106.2									
Sep		126.9				105.3									
Oct		126.4				108.4									
Nov		125.1				106.8									
Dec		124.7				107.1									
1972 Jan						107.0									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	–298
1968	108	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	–291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971		153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	245.5	744	129		207 p	197 p	952
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	551	197	24,249	172	169	169
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*6.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	88
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	278
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119		217	197	346
4th qtr		157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	253.6	836	118		213 p	202 p	240
Jul	117	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	766	119		213	195	
Aug	117	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	781	122		215	192	
Sep	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	250.0	799	115		223	203	
Oct	117 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		218 p	203 p	
Nov	116 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	252.6	840	120		200 p	196 p	
Dec		158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	257.5	855	116		222 p	208 p	
1972 Jan		159.0	8.2	134.8 p	141.3 p	259.5 p	872	119		208 p	205 p	
Feb				134.0 p	142.0 p		873 p	126 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

United Kingdom trade in 1971

Provisional figures for United Kingdom trade in December were published in *Trade and Industry* dated January 20; the article below provides a more detailed analysis of trends. An article on prices appeared on pages 322-324 of the issue dated February 24.

Summary

THERE was a further substantial improvement in the United Kingdom's trading position in 1971 with the achievement of a record surplus of £297 million in the visible balance. With the net contribution of invisibles improving to £655 million, the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments reached £952 million, about £300 million higher than in 1970.

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values¶
Percentage change on a year earlier in italics
£ million

	Exports (fob)††		Imports (fob)‡‡		Visible balance
1957	3,509	*4*	3,538	*6*	− 29
1958	3,406	*−3*	3,377	*−5*	+ 29
1959	3,523	*3*	3,640	*8*	−117
1960	3,733	*6*	4,140	14	−406
1961	3,891	*4*	4,045	*−2*	−152
1962	3,993	*3*	4,095	*1*	−102
1963	4,282	*7*	4,362	*7*	− 80
1964	4,486	*5*	5,005	*15*	−519
1965	4,817	*7*	5,054	*1*	−238
1966	5,182	*8*	5,255	*4*	− 73
1967	5,122	*−1*	5,674	*8*	−552
1968	6,273	*22*	6,916	*22*	−643
1969	7,061	*13*	7,202	*4*	−141
1970	7,886	*12*	7,879	*9*	+ 7
1971	8,882	*13*	8,585	*9*	+297
1969 1st half	3,388		3,563		−175
2nd half	3,673		3,639		+ 34
1970 1st half	3,891		3,867		+ 24
2nd half	3,995		4,012		− 16
1971 1st half	4,280		4,233		+ 46
2nd half	4,602		4,352		+250

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
†† See Table 4.
‡‡ See Table 5.

TABLE 2. CHANGES IN VALUE, VOLUME AND UNIT VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted except Unit Values

	Exports fob			Imports fob			Terms of trade †
	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	
	£m.	1961 = 100		£m.	1961 = 100		1961 = 100
1963	4,282	108	103	4,362	107	102	100
1964	4,486	112	105	5,005	118	106	98
1965	4,817	117	108	5,054	118	106	101
1966	5,182	122	112	5,255	121	109	103
1967	5,122	120	113	5,674	131	108	105
1968	6,273	137	122	6,916	144	120	101
1969	7,061	149	127	7,202	146	126	101
1970	7,886	154	136	7,879	155	131	104
1971	8,882	162	148	8,585	162	135	110
1969 1st half	3,388	144	126	3,563	146	124	102
2nd half	3,673	154	128	3,639	146	128	100
1970 1st half	3,891	155	133	3,867	153	131	102
2nd half	3,995	153	138	4,012	157	131	105
1971 1st half	4,280	159	145	4,233	162	133	109
2nd half	4,602	165	151	4,352	162	137	110

† Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-one was only the fourth year since 1946, when official estimates of the visible balance begin, in which exports exceeded imports (each estimated on a balance of payments basis). The other years were 1970, 1958 and 1956 when there were smaller surpluses (£7 million, £29 million and £53 million, respectively). Unofficial estimates covering a longer time-span suggest that the nearest years of surplus previous to these occurred as far back as the early part of the 19th century.

The value of exports grew quite strongly last year at a rate slightly faster than in 1970, the greater part of the increase again reflecting higher prices. The price increase was about the same as in the previous year and the growth in volume rather greater, accounting for more than a third of the increase in value in 1971.

Imports in 1971 increased in value at about the same rate as in 1970 but markedly less rapidly than the rise in exports between the two years. Rather less than a half of the increase in the value of imports last year was due to higher prices; the remainder reflected a moderate growth in volume, which was in some measure restrained by the relatively slow growth of the United Kingdom economy and the low level of stockbuilding for the year as a whole.

With export prices rising 8 per cent between 1970 and 1971 and import prices increasing less than half as fast as this, the terms of trade moved decidedly in our favour last year and the greater rise of export than import prices more than accounted for the increase of £290 million in the visible balance in 1971. However, over the past year United Kingdom export prices had been rising about twice as fast as those of industrial countries as a whole, suggesting an increasing loss of price competitiveness of our exports in world markets.

The realignment of the exchange parities of major currencies at the Washington Conference in mid-December 1971, in which the main changes were the devaluation of the United States dollar, and the revaluations of the Deutsche Mark and the Japanese Yen, came too late to have any discernible effect on our trade last year.

The flows of trade and both the monthly and quarterly figures of exports and imports in 1971 were distorted by the postal strike early in the year and by the dock strikes in the United States in the autumn. Totals for the two half years, however, were not greatly distorted and these show that the visible balance reached a surplus of £46 million in the first half of 1971 with an improvement to a surplus of £250 million in the second half year.

Exports

The postal strike significantly reduced the level of exports as recorded in the first quarter but actual shipments were only reduced a little through delays in exports by parcel post; the shortfall and delays were largely made good in the second quarter. In the second

TABLE 3. RECORDED VALUES (Overseas trade statistics basis)

£ million

		Imports cif	
	Exports fob‡	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc
1957	3,504		4,139
1958	3,391		3,834
1959	3,554		4,087
1960	3,789		4,655
1961	3,955		4,546
1962	4,062		4,628
1963	4,365		4,983
1964	4,565		5,696
1965	4,901		5,751
1966	5,255	5,949	5,947
1967	5,230	6,437	6,393
1968	6,434	7,897	7,752
1969	7,339	8,315	8,128
1970	8,061	9,037	9,015
1971	9,176	9,834	9,824
1969 1st half	3,523	4,175	4,058
2nd half	3,817	4,140	4,071
1970 1st half	4,013	4,501	4,487
2nd half	4,050	4,535	4,528
1971 1st half	4,405	4,922	4,915
2nd half	4,771	4,912	4,910

‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

half of the year the effects of the dock strike on the East Coast of the United States included anticipatory shipments in August and September (in particular of whisky), as well as reductions during the strike and higher shipments when the strike ended. This period coincided with the short-lived United States import surcharge (mid-August to mid-December), which may have cause some loss of exports to that country in the latter months of 1971.

Exports in 1971 at £8,882 million on a balance of payments basis, were nearly £1,000 million (13 per cent) higher than in 1970. Of this increase the greater part (approximately 8 per cent) reflected higher prices and 5 per cent higher volume. Within the total, the value of exported manufactured goods increased by 15 per cent in 1971 and exports of non-manufactures by 11 per cent.

The rise in the volume of exports took place largely in the latter part of 1971. From about the middle of 1969, when the impetus given to exports by the November 1967 devaluation appeared to have spent itself, the volume of exports had shown little growth. In the spring of 1971, however, a marked upturn appeared, and in the second half of the year the volume of exports was 4 per cent higher than in the first half.

In 1971 United Kingdom exports were buoyant in spite of two important factors: world trade grew rather more slowly than in recent years; and United Kingdom export prices rose faster than those of our competitors. The volume of world trade rose by 13 per cent in 1969 but the rate of growth slowed down to 9 per cent in 1970 and fell further to a very low rate in 1971, probably about 6 per cent, although full price and volume information is not yet available for other countries for the whole year.

The rate of increase in United Kingdom export prices during 1970 and 1971, considerably exceeded that experienced by our main competitors, the other main industrial countries. Between the first half of 1970 and the first half of last year United Kingdom export prices rose by 10 per cent in dollar terms compared with 3 per cent on average for the other countries. Such information as is available for the other countries in the second half of 1971 suggests that our export prices continued to rise faster than those of our main competitors as a whole.

As a result of the fast growth in the value of United Kingdom exports last year, it is estimated that the United Kingdom at least held its share of world trade in manufactured goods (exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries). The United Kingdom's share of world trade had declined steadily from the mid-1950s to 1968, since which time our share by value of main manufacturing countries' exports of manufactures has remained constant at around 11 per cent.

There was a considerable growth in the value of exports to North America and the sterling area in 1971. Exports to North America grew by 16 per cent, largely reflecting the recovery in the United States economy. Exports to the sterling area increased by 20 per cent, the rise mainly consisting of substantial increases in shipments to the Irish Republic, South Africa, India and Nigeria. A more modest increase in shipments to Western Europe was recorded, with exports to the EEC countries growing by 10 per cent and to EFTA countries by 8 per cent.

The values of exports in 1971 as recorded have been affected by two factors, under-recording and, through the introduction of a new system of export documentation in October 1971, some speeding up in the submission of documents. Export totals on the balance of payments basis have been adjusted to include appropriate allowances for both factors (see Note 1(d)—Recording of Exports).

Imports

In 1971, imports on a balance of payments basis increased by £706 million to £8,585 million. Rather more than half of the increase of 9 per cent was in the volume of arrivals and the remainder was due to higher prices.

In the first half of the year, imports rose sharply as markedly higher oil prices increased the value of fuel imports and large imports of aircraft arrived. In the second half-year imports rose again, though to a lesser extent, with semi- and finished manufactures setting the pace.

The volume of imports rose by some 5 per cent in 1971, a rate of increase somewhat greater than might have been expected on past relationships given the slow growth in the home economy and the substantial destocking in the second and third quarters. The greater

(continued on next page)

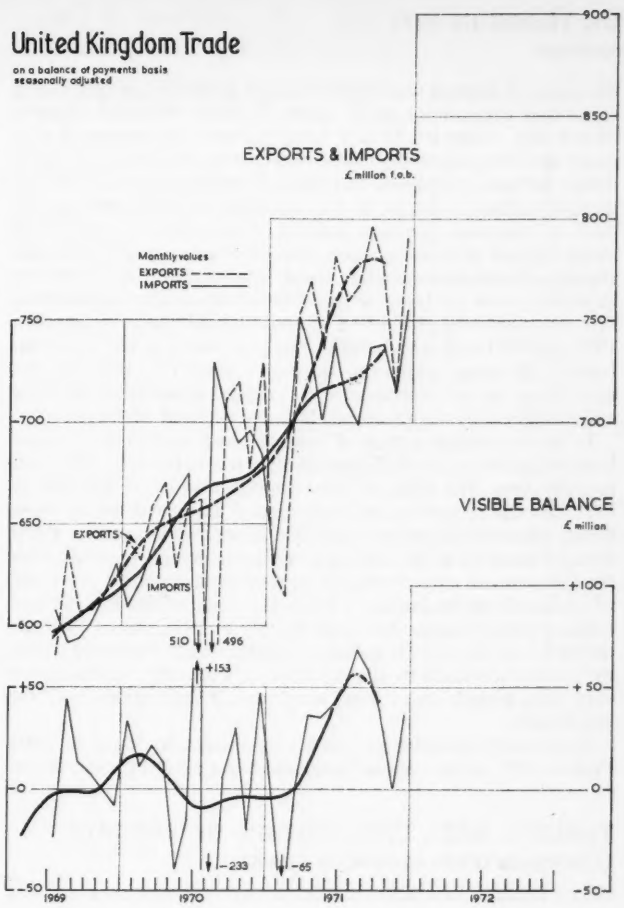

TABLE 4. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	8,061	−336	+161	7,886
1971	9,176	−397	+103	8,882
1969 1st half	3,486	−168	+ 70	3,388
2nd half	3,853	−154	− 27	3,673
1970 1st half	3,976	−165	+ 79	3,891
2nd half	4,085	−171	+ 82	3,995
1971 1st half	4,380	−187	+ 87	4,280
2nd half	4,795	−209	+ 16	4,602

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(d).

TABLE 5. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	9,037	− 22	+10	−922	−224	7,879
1971	9,834	− 10	+ 5	−1,028	−216	8,585
1969 1st half	4,120	−117	+48	− 410	− 77	3,563
2nd half	4,195	− 70	+13	− 410	− 90	3,639
1970 1st half	4,429	− 14	+ 0	− 440	−108	3,867
2nd half	4,608	− 8	+10	− 482	−116	4,012
1971 1st half	4,845	− 7	+ 5	− 521	− 89	4,233
2nd	4,989	− 3	—	− 507	−127	4,352

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.

buoyancy of imports was largely brought about by a strong rise in consumers' expenditure, partly arising from the economic measures of last July, which led to very sharp increases in imports of consumer durables, especially motor cars (partly reflecting also earlier delays in home deliveries of United Kingdom produced models through industrial disputes). An econometric model relating imports of consumer goods to consumers' expenditure confirms the larger imports of these products than expected on past experience. Imports of industrial materials, which showed only a slight increase in volume, were not however very different from expectations given that manufacturing production showed very little increase between 1970 and 1971 and stockbuilding last year was at a very low rate. Imports of capital goods showed only a small rise, reflecting the quiet phase in the investment cycle; capital expenditure on plant and machinery by manufacturing industry declined slightly in 1971.

In the commodity pattern of imports, nearly half of the increase in total imports on an OTS basis in 1971 was in imports of finished manufactures. The value of these imports rose by 17 per cent in 1971 and the proportion of total imports accounted for by those goods, rose from 23 per cent in 1970 to 25 per cent last year. A sharp rise also occurred in the value of fuel imports, mainly resulting from the higher prices agreed with the oil producing countries at the end of 1970 and the beginning of 1971. The value of food, drink and tobacco imports again increased sharply in 1971. As in 1970 the increase was due almost entirely to higher prices for many items; the volume increased by slightly less than 1 per cent and has shown very little growth apart from small annual fluctuations over the last decade.

Imports of industrial materials were marginally lower in value than in 1970, some increase in volume being offset by lower prices.

TABLE 6. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Sterling area	45.0	38.0	33.6	27.2	28.7
Developed	23.4	17.7	17.7	14.9	15.5
Developing	21.6	20.3	15.9	12.3	13.2
Western Europe	28.9	30.1	37.4	41.1	39.8
EEC	15.0	16.1	20.0	21.7	21.0
EFTA	11.6	11.9	14.0	15.8	15.0
Other	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
North America	12.0	15.7	14.9	15.3	15.7
Latin America	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.7
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	1.7	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.8
Rest of World	8.7	9.0	8.4	9.3	9.1

TABLE 7. COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Engineering products(a)	36.5	42.3	43.5	43.5	44.9
Machinery	21.1	24.9	26.5	27.6	28.3
Road motor vehicles	8.7	11.1	11.6	10.3	10.8
Other transport equipment	5.7	5.0	3.3	3.0	3.1
Scientific instruments	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.8
Semi-manufactures (b)	37.7	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.0
Chemicals	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.6
Textiles	10.1	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.6
Metals	11.8	12.3	11.8	11.9	10.9
Other	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.9	8.7
Other manufactures (c)	4.6	4.8	5.4	6.5	6.4
Non-manufactures (d)	21.2	18.0	16.4	15.6	14.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.4
Basic materials	5.6	5.1	4.0	3.4	3.0
Fuels	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Other	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.8

SITC (R) :—
(a) Section 7 plus division 86.
(b) Sections 5 and 6.
(c) Section 8 less division 86.
(d) Sections 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Within industrial materials, imports of basic materials were about 7 per cent lower in both value and volume but imports of semi-manufactures were 3 per cent higher in value; prices were on average lower but there was a more than compensating increase in volume.

The continuing growth in the importance of finished manufactures in United Kingdom imports is reflected in the sources of imports, which showed large increases from most of the main manufacturing countries. Arrivals from Western Europe increased by 13 per cent, with imports from the EEC rising by 16 per cent and from EFTA by 11 per cent. Imports from the 'rest of the world' group of countries, which includes Japan, showed a sharp increase of 28 per cent. Imports from North America, however, which had increased very sharply by 27 per cent in 1970, fell in 1971 by 7 per cent, partly owing to the dock strike last autumn in the United States. Imports from the sterling area, however, increased by 11 per cent last year, while arrivals from other countries were slightly lower.

Area pattern of exports

The changing pattern

Changes in the area distribution of exports are illustrated at Table 6.

In 1971, 40 per cent of our exports were sent to Western Europe, 29 per cent to the sterling area and 16 per cent to North America. As indicated in Table 6, Western Europe has become an increasingly important market which took about 10 per cent more of UK total exports in 1971 than in 1960. This increasing share reflects both an above average rise in our exports to the EEC, which grew from 16 per cent to 21 per cent of total exports between 1960 and 1971, and fast growth to the EFTA countries, which registered an increase in share from 12 per cent to 15 per cent. A large part of this change in the pattern of our export trade in Western Europe occurred in the first half of the last decade. In contrast, the proportion of our exports to the sterling area has declined from 38 per cent in 1960 to 27 per cent in 1970 at a fairly regular rate. This regular decline was reversed last year when the share of our exports to the sterling area recovered to nearly 29 per cent, partly reflecting unusually high exports to a few sterling area countries, but also in consequence of slower than average growth in exports to Western Europe in 1971. The long-term decline was more marked in the developing sterling area where the proportion of our exports fell from 20 per cent to 13 per cent over the 11-year period. The proportion of our exports to North American markets has remained unchanged between 1960 and 1971 but growth has been erratic in the intervening years. In terms of countries, the United States continued to be the United Kingdom's largest single market in 1971 followed by Western Germany, with the Irish Republic in third place.

Seasonally adjusted figures of exports to the main areas and countries are shown in Table A. Table 8 shows a run of annual figures for these areas and countries and in addition gives figures for some other individual countries.

North America

Following about two years of very slow growth, our exports to North America expanded strongly again last year, with an increase in value of 17 per cent, as both the United States and Canadian economies showed signs of marked recovery. Gross National Product in the United States remained almost constant during 1969-70 but showed about 3 per cent growth last year and is now believed to be growing at about 4 per cent a year. In Canada, the recovery has been faster, with GNP currently rising at an annual rate of above 6 per cent.

Exports by value to Canada grew by 21 per cent in 1971 which, although a fast rate of growth, was probably less than the increase in total Canadian imports. The very strong increase in 1971 however was after a sharp fall in 1970. Exports of non-manufactures to that market in 1971 generally grew less than manufactures, but there was a 25 per cent increase of shipments of beverages (largely whisky) and a 28 per cent increase in sales of tea, coffee and cocoa. Among manufactured goods, exports of plastics, non-ferrous metals, non-electric machinery and scientific instruments all increased rapidly, by more than 30 per cent. Plastics grew by 78 per cent, non-ferrous metals by 57 per cent, scientific instruments by 35 per

(continued on page 432)

Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis excluding adjustments for special factors affecting recording

£ million f.o.b. seasonally adjusted

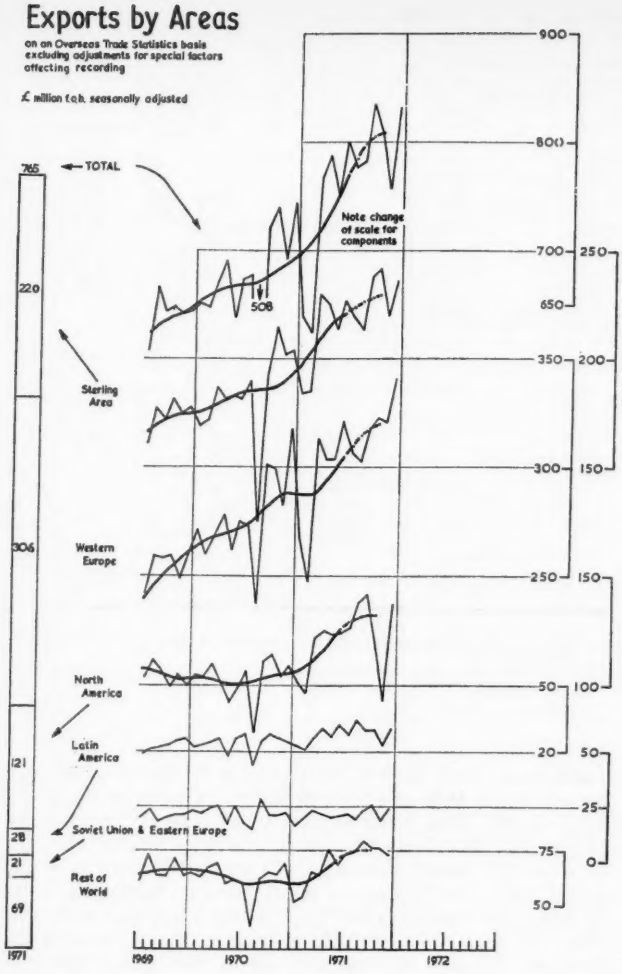

TABLE A. EXPORTS: AREAS § (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

	Rates of growth per cent		1970		1971				
	Average 1957-1967†	1969-1971	1st half	2nd half	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Year
STERLING AREA ***	1.5	16	179	188	200	222	224	232	220
Australia	1.5	6.5	29	29	27	32	30	33	30
New Zealand	– 1	9.5	10	11	12	13	12	13	12
Republic of South Africa	5	16	27	29	33	36	31	32	33
Irish Republic	7	22	31	32	35	42	45	44	42
WESTERN EUROPE	9	12.5	269	286	276	310	309	328	306
EEC	9	12	142	151	145	166	164	174	162
EFTA	8	13	106	110	109	118	114	124	116
Other	13	14.5	23	24	23	28	30	29	28
NORTH AMERICA	5	8.5	102	104	107	124	135	116	121
United States and dependencies	8	9	79	79	83	96	106	82	92
Canada	0.5	6	23	25	25	28	30	34	29
LATIN AMERICA	0	16.5	23	24	23	30	31	28	28
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	8	5	23	21	20	20	21	23	21
REST OF THE WORLD ***	4	5.5	64	60	55	72	75	75	69
TOTAL	5	12	663	681	680	780	798	801	765

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
† The average annual rate of growth has been estimated from regression lines fitted over the 11-year span 1957-67.
*** See Note 1(e).

TABLE 8. EXPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (Overseas trade statistics basis)§

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	1969		1970‡		1971‡	
STERLING AREA ***						
Developed countries						
Australia	323.0	*1*	345.8	*7*	365.1	*6*
New Zealand	122.0	*17*	129.0	*6*	146.1	*13*
Irish Republic	337.4	*21*	381.1	*13*	501.1	*31*
Iceland	6.1	*–12*	9.3	*52*	12.0	*29*
Republic of South Africa	292.7	*10*	332.2	*13*	395.4	*19*
Developing countries						
Cyprus	26.5	*13*	26.1	*– 2*	29.2	*12*
Jamaica	36.0	*24*	38.1	*6*	43.2	*13*
Trinidad	25.5	*7*	28.1	*10*	33.9	*20*
India	66.9	*– 9*	72.9	*9*	138.3	*90*
Pakistan	53.8	*14*	49.5	*– 8*	50.5	*2*
Ceylon	29.3	*27*	18.5	*–37*	15.9	*–14*
Malaysia	47.7	*– 2*	60.4	*27*	64.8	*7*
Singapore	50.7	*24*	62.5	*23*	73.1	*17*
Hong Kong	89.0	*14*	99.5	*12*	104.4	*5*
Sierra Leone	13.8	*35*	12.5	*– 9*	12.7	*1*
Ghana	37.5	*12*	38.3	*2*	44.6	*17*
Nigeria	79.4	*35*	114.3	*44*	165.0	*44*
South West Africa	1.6	*11*	1.9	*15*	1.7	*–12*
Zambia	35.5	*– 1*	37.8	*6*	49.3	*31*
Tanzania	18.3	*– 3*	19.5	*7*	23.7	*21*
Kenya	50.3	*5*	52.7	*5*	65.6	*24*
Mauritius	5.0	*–18*	5.9	*19*	8.4	*42*
Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Trucial States	89.0	*35*	92.7	*4*	102.5	*11*
Other countries	159.7	*23*	162.9	*2*	187.6	*15*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	1,996.7	*13*	2,191.6	*10*	2,634.1	*20*
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	311.2	*16*	288.2	*– 7*	349.3	*21*
United States and Dependencies	912.2	*—*	943.5	*3*	1,088.5	*15*
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	1,223.4	*3*	1,231.7	*1*	1,437.8	*17*
WESTERN EUROPE						
Finland	101.6	*27*	128.9	*27*	142.5	*11*
Sweden	301.8	*14*	364.5	*21*	383.4	*5*
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	145.1	*14*	173.8	*20*	177.1	*2*
Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland	198.0	*20*	221.2	*12*	232.8	*5*
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	184.5	*34*	209.4	*13*	231.7	*11*
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	77.6	*27*	88.6	*14*	106.0	*20*
Austria	71.6	*34*	90.7	*27*	106.2	*17*
EFTA (excluding Iceland)	1,080.4	*22*	1,276.9	*18*	1,379.7	*8*
Western Germany	417.2	*15*	502.8	21	534.9	*6*
Netherlands	298.1	*16*	377.1	*27*	409.4	*9*
Belgium and Luxembourg	291.9	*20*	294.2	*1*	339.6	*15*
France	312.8	*23*	339.1	*8*	393.5	*16*
Italy	210.4	18	240.0	*14*	249.3	*4*
EEC	1,530.4	*18*	1,753.1	*15*	1,926.8	*10*
Greece	59.0	*45*	57.3	*3*	72.1	*26*
Turkey	35.0	*—*	35.9	*2*	38.6	*7*
Yugoslavia	31.8	*27*	45.5	*43*	62.0	*36*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	135.6	*17*	143.2	*6*	168.4	*18*
Other	0.7	*53*	0.6	*–14*	1.4	*121*
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	2,873.0	*20*	3,312.4	*15*	3,648.9	*10*

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UK TRADE IN 1971

continued

TABLE 8. *continued*

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	1969		1970‡		1971‡	
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Soviet Union	95.5	*– 9*	102.4	*7*	88.8	*–13*
Poland	55.9	*24*	60.1	*8*	64.3	*7*
Eastern Germany	12.8	*2*	17.0	*33*	17.3	*1*
Hungary	13.4	*5*	19.0	*42*	20.8	*10*
Czechoslovakia	18.2	*– 3*	20.4	*12*	19.8	*– 3*
Romania	29.1	*– 9*	29.1	*—*	31.2	*7*
Other countries	5.2	*25*	11.2	*117*	10.4	*– 7*
TOTAL SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	230.1	*—*	259.1	*13*	252.5	*– 3*
LATIN AMERICA						
Cuba	13.2	*6*	20.5	*55*	26.5	*29*
Mexico	30.0	*– 7*	34.2	*14*	30.8	*–10*
Colombia	12.3	*–*	12.9	*6*	15.5	*20*
Venezuela	31.7	*– 4*	33.7	*6*	36.5	*8*
Peru	11.8	*1*	9.9	*–16*	15.9	*61*
Brazil	43.8	*– 2*	61.2	*40*	84.1	*37*
Chile	17.6	*17*	20.5	*16*	22.6	*10*
Bolivia	2.6	*15*	2.2	*–16*	1.8	*–20*
Uruguay	4.9	*44*	6.4	*32*	7.5	*18*
Argentine Republic	47.1	*39*	44.0	*– 7*	53.5	*22*
Other countries	33.3	*19*	38.0	*14*	42.0	*11*
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	248.3	*9*	283.5	*14*	336.7	*19*

TABLE 8—*continued*

REST OF THE WORLD						
Netherlands Dependencies	9.3	*7*	11.4	*22*	11.1	*– 2*
Portuguese Dependencies	23.8	*4*	28.2	*18*	35.8	*27*
Iraq	21.9	*37*	23.7	*8*	24.8	*4*
Iran	71.7	*17*	66.2	*– 8*	78.6	*19*
Israel	103.0	17	96.1	*– 7*	117.0	*22*
Arab Republic of Egypt (*formerly* UAR)	15.6	*25*	18.5	*–19*	26.2	*9*
Saudi Arabia	56.9	*21*	35.3	*–38*	38.9	10
Sudan	21.8	*12*	18.2	*–17*	17.7	*– 3*
Libya	43.2	*24*	24.3	*–44*	31.0	*27*
Algeria	9.7	*103*	16.8	*73*	27.8	*66*
Morocco	12.9	*33*	12.6	*– 2*	12.8	*1*
Republic of Zaire (*formerly* Congo (Kinshasa))	11.5	*41*	12.0	*5*	18.1	*50*
Thailand	31.0	*9*	32.1	*3*	32.1	*—*
China	54.7	*88*	44.6	*–19*	28.4	*–36*
Japan	128.8	*31*	147.8	*15*	156.6	*6*
Philippines	28.2	*25*	25.1	*–11*	28.4	*13*
Other countries	123.7	*18*	133.1	*8*	151.4	*14*
TOTAL REST OF THE WORLD	767.9	*25*	745.9	*– 3*	830.6	*11*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	5,342.7	*15*	5,832.6	*9*	6,506.5	*12*
LOW VALUE ITEMS‡			36.9		34.9	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	7,339.4	*14*	8,061.1	*10*	9,175.5	*14*

§ No adjustment has been made in this table for specal factors affecting the recording of exports.
‡ From 1970 items valued at less than £50 have not been allocated to specific countries and areas.
*** See Note 1(e)

cent and non-electric machinery by 33 per cent. Increases in these four categories were obviously directly connected with the recovery in industrial activity.

Exports to the United States were disrupted in the autumn by a dock strike on the east coast. The effects of this, however, had been partly anticipated by high exports before the strike began and the full effects had probably largely worked themselves out by the end of December. This period, however, also coincided with the operation of the US import surcharge and job development tax credit scheme of preference for American produced capital goods. These two factors, during their time of effectiveness from mid-August to mid-December, when the Washington agreement on exchange parities led to their removal, probably caused some loss of exports in the latter months of 1971.

The growth in real GNP in the United States last year was largely due to a recovery in personal consumption and although United Kingdom exports of nearly all types of commodities increased to the United States, exports of cars and car parts (+ 37 per cent), iron and steel (+ 57 per cent) and textiles (+ 38 per cent) were particularly buoyant. The only significant decrease was in exports of wood and cork manufactures which fell by 27 per cent.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe which increased in value by 20 per cent in 1969 and 15 per cent in 1970 showed a lower growth rate in 1971 of 10 per cent. The 10 per cent increase in value implies only a small growth in the volume of our exports to Western Europe last year. The lower rate of growth in our exports to this market probably reflects the lower level of economic activity in many of our important trading partners (Western Germany, Italy, Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries). Exports to the EEC countries as a whole also grew by 10 per cent in value in 1971 with shipments to France showing the largest growth of 16 per cent, followed by Belgium and Luxembourg at 15 per cent and the Netherlands at 9 per cent. The increase in the value of our exports to Western Germany of 6 per cent and to Italy of 4 per cent indicates a lower volume of deliveries in 1971 than in the previous year. In the EFTA countries, where total United Kingdom exports grew by 8 per cent last year, deliveries to Portugal increased by 20 per cent, Austria by 17 per cent, Finland and Switzerland by 11 per cent. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries in 1971 grew at rates which were lower than other EFTA countries, with the value of exports to Sweden and Denmark increasing by 5 per cent and to Norway by 2 per cent.

The value increase of 16 per cent in United Kingdom exports to France in 1971 reflects a recovery from the lower growth rate of 8 per cent in 1970 and occurred when the French domestic economy was showing signs of improvement. The export of aircraft parts, probably associated with the Concorde project, showed a significant increase in 1971. Shipments of transport equipment were 24 per cent higher and substantial gains were recorded in the exports of office machinery, paper and non-metallic minerals.

Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg were 15 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1970. About a third of this increase was attributable to increased exports of cars, lorries and their parts which were £15 million (34 per cent) higher than in 1970. Strong growth was also recorded in exports of non-ferrous metals (50 per cent), non-metallic minerals (15 per cent), and plastics (35 per cent).

Exports to the Netherlands in 1971 were £409 million. Much of the value growth of 9 per cent came in the first half year, since when UK exports to Netherlands have tended to decline. Domestic output rose by about 4 per cent in the Netherlands in 1971, associated with a strong expansion in consumers' expenditure, particularly in the early part of the year. Amongst the commodities which showed marked increases were chemicals, plastics and scientific and control instruments. There was, however, a fall of 28 per cent in exports of non-ferrous metals.

Renewed growth in the West German economy in the first half of the year was not maintained in the second half. United

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Kingdom exports to West Germany were £535 million, 6 per cent higher than in 1970. Exports of textiles grew by 14 per cent and non-electric machinery by 11 per cent. These two accounted for an increase of £15 million but were offset by a fall of £18 million (31 per cent) in exports of non-ferrous metals. Marked increases of 13 per cent in transport equipment, 18 per cent in leather manufactures and about 25 per cent in gramophones and toys were also recorded.

It seems likely that the Italian economy was near the bottom of its cycle in 1971 and there was virtually no increase in imports over the year. This was clearly the reason for the small growth (4 per cent) in the value of UK exports to Italy in 1971; in volume terms there was probably a small fall. UK exports of passenger cars were 27 per cent higher than in 1970 and there was a 16 per cent increase in exports of non-electric machinery—which was largely accounted for by increased sales of machine tools and their parts. Against these, however, must be set a fall of 20 per cent in exports of textiles.

Among EFTA countries exports to Finland increased by 11 per cent in 1971, compared with 27 per cent in 1969 and 1970. Much of this increase reflected a substantial rise of 58 per cent in the deliveries of non-electrical machinery. Shipments to Sweden, which were 5 per cent higher in 1971 in total, showed a 10 per cent increase in machinery and transport equipment and petroleum products and a 28 per cent increase in pharmaceuticals. Falls in the deliveries of transport equipment, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel to Norway were factors contributing to the low (2 per cent) rise in exports in 1971. Exports to Denmark, also 5 per cent higher in value in 1971, included a 33 per cent rise in the delivery of petroleum products and falls of 11 per cent in transport equipment and 21 per cent in metals.

Substantial increases of 33 per cent in the deliveries of non-ferrous metals and 21 per cent in non-electrical machinery were the main features in the 11 per cent growth in exports to Switzerland last year. Exports to Austria which rose by 17 per cent in 1971 showed increased deliveries of chemicals and machinery. A large part of the increase in exports to Portugal, which grew by 20 per cent last year, arose from the 72 per cent increase in the delivery of passenger cars.

Exports to other Western European countries increased by 19 per cent in 1971. Much of this increase reflected the rise in deliveries of 18 per cent to Spain, 36 per cent to Yugoslavia and 26 per cent to Greece.

Sterling area

United Kingdom exports to the sterling area increased strongly last year with a rise of 20 per cent compared with 1970. The above-average increase last year reversed the tendency over many previous years for lower than average growth to this market as compared with exports to all markets. This change of pattern does not appear to represent the commencement of an enduring trend, however, since the above-average growth was largely concentrated in high exports to four countries which are not expected to continue the first expansion that occurred in 1971. Apart from exceptionally high exports to South Africa, Nigeria, the Irish Republic and India, growth to other sterling area countries was about average, with rising export prices the main element in the growth by value.

The accelerating growth in our exports to the Republic of South Africa continued in 1971, although it slowed somewhat in the second half of the year. For the whole year exports to South Africa were £63 million (19 per cent) higher than in 1970. This increase is associated with very strong growth of total imports into South Africa, which probably reflects substantial increases made in the public investment programme. South Africa is now our fifth largest market, behind the United States, West Germany, the Irish Republic and the Netherlands. Higher exports of lorries, chassis and parts alone contributed £14 million to the rise in exports to South Africa last year and exports of non-electric machinery increased £17 million (19 per cent). A further £10 million came from high exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances which were 30 per cent higher. Exports of iron and steel rose very strongly, by 138 per cent, to add a further £8½ million.

Exports to Australia increased by only 6 per cent between 1970 and 1971. Our exports to this market have grown only slowly in the past and last year was about average. However, it should be borne in mind that export prices rose about 8 per cent, so there was probably a fall in the actual volume of deliveries. A general increase of 23 per cent in shipments of all forms of machinery and transport equipment accounted for most of the 13 per cent increase in UK exports to New Zealand in 1971.

In 1971 the value of exports to the Irish Republic increased by 31 per cent. This largely reflected deliveries of precious stones in the form of entrepôt trade between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom. Excluding this factor, UK exports to the Irish Republic rose only about 7 per cent between 1970 and 1971. Much of this growth was in miscellaneous manufactured articles; exports of non-manufactures showed no increase except for exports of petroleum products which grew strongly.

Exports to the developing group of countries within the sterling area rose by 22 per cent in 1971. Deliveries to India and Nigeria grew very strongly; India by 90 per cent, with a rise in value of £66 million, and Nigeria by 44 per cent (+ £51 million). All the increase in exports to India occurred in exports of iron and steel, which were up 231 per cent; machinery (which included £6 million worth of tractors—entirely aid financed); and transport equipment, exports of which were almost twice their 1970 level.

UK exports to Nigeria have been growing steadily in recent years: 35 per cent in 1969 and 44 per cent in 1970. This growth was maintained at the same high rate in 1971, probably aided by demand for goods for development purposes following the ending of the Nigerian civil war, and made possible by Nigeria's high oil earnings. Strong increases were recorded in deliveries of chemicals (including medicinal and pharmaceutical products), textiles and machinery. Increased exports of machinery and transport equipment accounted for about three-fifths of the increase.

With India and Nigeria excluded from the developing Sterling Area, UK exports to the remaining countries grew by 13 per cent which probably represents only about a 5 per cent increase in volume.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America in 1971 were £337 million, less than 4 per cent of our total exports. Brazil succeeded the Argentine as the largest purchaser of our goods in 1970 and consolidated that position in 1971, with an increase of 37 per cent over 1970. The most noticeable single increase was in exports of non-electric machinery which were 51 per cent higher than in 1970. Exports to the Argentine fell in 1970 but grew again by 22 per cent in 1971. This probably represents more a recovery from the low figure in 1970 than an incipient trend. Much the same conclusion might hold in the case of Peru where exports in 1971 were 61 per cent above their level in 1970 after falling considerably in that year. The average annual growth rate of 1970 and 1971 is about 16 per cent for Peru and only 6½ per cent for the Argentine.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was the only major group of countries to which UK exports in 1971 were below their 1970 level. This largely reflects a fall of 13 per cent in exports to the Soviet Union. Our exports to the other countries of the group showed little or no volume growth, except to Hungary where a modest increase in volume of perhaps 2 per cent is implied.

Rest of the World

In the 'Rest of the World' group of countries the major markets are Japan and Israel, which have both been becoming increasingly important internationally in recent years. The Japanese economy is currently experiencing a pause from previous rapid economic growth, and import demand scarcely grew in 1971. UK exports to Japan increased by only 6 per cent, which probably represents a fall in volume terms. UK exports to Israel were 22 per cent higher than in 1970. This is almost entirely due to increased shipments of diamonds, which constitute over 40 per cent, by value, of our exports to Israel, and were 39 per cent higher than in 1970.

Particularly strong growth was recorded in UK exports to Algeria. This is only a small market, but one which has been growing strongly, particularly since 1969. Exports to Zaire—formerly called Congo—also grew strongly (by 50 per cent) this year; but this also is only a small market. Only exports to China showed any substantial decrease and they fell 36 per cent following a 19 per cent fall in 1970. This largely reflected low shipments of non-ferrous metals, which were just over one-fifth of their 1970 level.

(continued on next page)

Exports by Commodity Classes

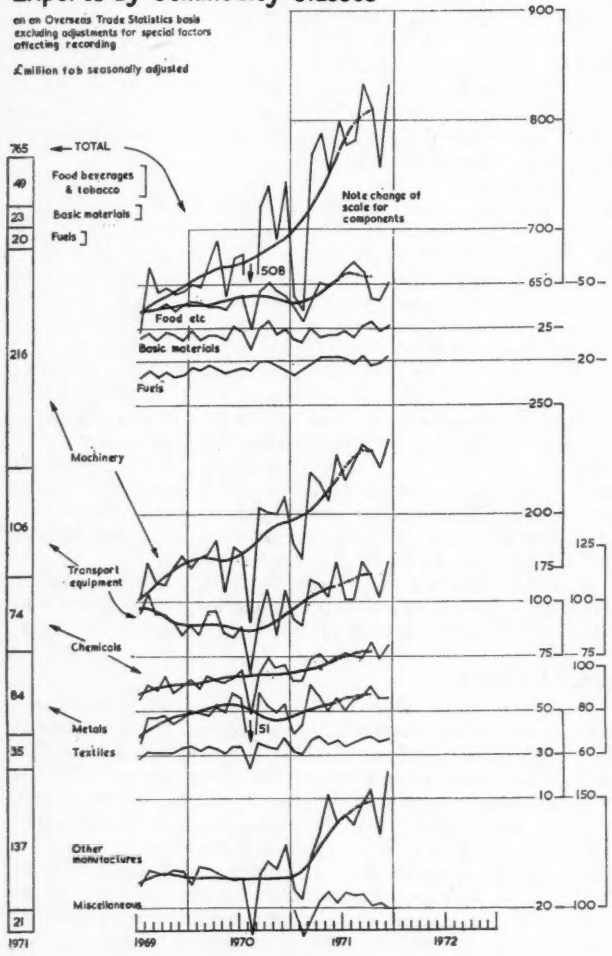


TABLE B. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES§ (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values ** — £ million fob per month

	Rates of growth per cent		1970		1971				
	Average 1957-1967†	1969-1971	1st half	2nd half	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Year
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	6	13.5	41	44	42	51	58	46	49
BASIC MATERIALS	3	5.5	23	23	21	22	24	26	23
FUELS	—	17	16	18	16	22	21	20	20
MANUFACTURES	5	12							
Non-electric machinery	7	15.5	133	141	145	162	168	174	162
Electric machinery	5	16	47	50	51	55	56	54	54
Road motor vehicles	5	11.5	68	71	76	85	82	87	82
Other transport equipment	—2	—1.5	22	19	21	24	25	24	24
Chemicals	6	13	64	67	67	74	75	78	74
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	3	9	81	78	78	84	84	88	84
Textiles	—	8.5	33	33	33	37	35	37	35
Other	7	10	53	52	51	69	72	75	67
Clothing and footwear	6	8	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Instruments	13	16	17	18	19	21	21	23	21
MISCELLANEOUS	4	11	21	22	14	24	26	21	21
TOTAL	5	12	663	681	680	780	798	801	765

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for factors affecting the recording of exports.
† The average annual rate of growth has been estimated from regression lines fitted over the 11-year span 1957-67.

Commodity pattern of exports

The changing pattern

Changes in the commodity distribution of exports are illustrated at Table 7.

Our export trade in manufactured goods accounted for a slightly larger proportion of total export trade in 1971, with a share of over 85 per cent. Within this category, there was an increase in the share of engineering products, which accounts for 45 per cent of total exports but this was offset to some extent by the decline in share of the most important commodity groups among semi-manufactures—chemicals, textiles and metals. The share of other semi-manufactures increased, due to a considerable upsurge in exports of diamonds.

Food, beverages, tobacco and fuels contributed the same proportion of United Kingdom exports last year as in 1970. The decline in share of the non-manufactures group was in basic materials, and commodities and transactions not classified according to kind.

Manufactured goods

(*Tables 9, 10 and 12*)

In 1971 the value of exported manufactured goods increased by 15 per cent, a considerable improvement on the previous year's growth rate of 9 per cent. In volume terms there was a rise of 7 per cent following a year when volume was fairly static. Exports of the most important group of products in this broad category, machinery and transport equipment, were 17 per cent more in value than in 1970 (thus achieving nearly double the growth rate of 1970), (see Table 9 Exports: Machinery and Transport Equipment) and by volume there was a growth of 4 per cent compared with no growth in the preceding year. Shipments of non-electric machinery continued to expand at an accelerated rate with an increase of 18 per cent in value. Deliveries of aircraft engines, which had suffered a serious setback in 1969 and 1970, made a strong recovery with an increase of 23 per cent by value but this was still lower than the peak output of 1968. Exports of internal combustion engines other than for aircraft continued the steady growth evident in the past few years with a rise of 13 per cent. With exports valued at £79 million, other power

TABLE 9. EXPORTS: MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in Italics — £ million fob

	1969		1970		1971	
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	1,460.1	*11*	1,641.9	*12*	1,944.9	*18*
Aircraft engines	136.2	*−15*	114.3	*−16*	140.8	*23*
Internal combustion engines other than aircraft	140.2	*14*	159.1	*14*	180.3	*13*
Other power generating equipment	46.7	*1*	57.6	*23*	78.6	*36*
Tractors	120.4	*13*	119.5	*− 1*	136.8	*14*
Other agricultural machinery	39.3	*17*	41.0	*5*	38.8	*− 5*
Office machines	113.8	*20*	152.0	*33*	179.6	*18*
Metal working machinery	87.2	*20*	107.9	*24*	120.3	*11*
Textile leather machinery	136.2	*12*	146.1	*7*	163.7	*12*
Machines for special industries	193.7	*20*	220.8	*14*	257.3	*16*
Heating and cooling equipment	44.9	*−25*	47.4	*5*	60.0	*27*
Pumps, centrifuges, etc.	69.2	*15*	85.8	*24*	105.5	*23*
Mechanical handling equipment	68.6	*44*	83.9	*22*	108.1	*29*
Other	263.5	*18*	306.4	*16*	375.0	*22*
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	484.2	*14*	579.7	*20*	647.7	*12*
Electric power machinery	65.0	*8*	74.7	*15*	92.4	*24*
Switchgear	44.6	*18*	55.5	*24*	69.4	*25*
Electric distribution equipment	43.4	*− 7*	52.0	*20*	57.2	*10*
Television, radios	10.2	*35*	11.1	*8*	11.5	*4*
Other telecommunications equipment	105.7	*5*	127.4	*20*	146.3	*15*
Domestic electric equipment	43.9	*23*	45.8	*4*	50.3	*10*
Other electrical machinery	171.2	*27*	213.3	*25*	220.4	*3*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,088.2	*18*	1,079.5	*− 1*	1,272.6	*18*
Road motor vehicles	797.6	*20*	834.2	*5*	989.6	*19*
Cars and chassis	344.1	*22*	329.7	*− 4*	372.6	*13*
Commercial vehicles and chassis	168.9	*34*	194.4	*15*	240.7	*24*
Aircraft and parts	179.4	*29*	133.2	*−26*	162.4	*22*
Ships and boats	67.3	*−20*	61.4	*− 9*	57.7	*− 6*
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,032.5	*14*	3,301.2	*9*	3,865.2	*17*

generating equipment achieved an exceptional improvement of 36 per cent in 1971. Tractor deliveries, having a rather erratic record in the export field, made a good recovery from the loss sustained the previous year with a rise of 14 per cent, but exports of other agricultural machinery declined by 5 per cent in 1971 following the levelling off in 1970 after two earlier years of rapid expansion. Exports of the remaining classes of goods in the non-electrical group rose appreciably in the year under review but deliveries of office machinery and metal working machinery with increases of 18 per cent and 11 per cent respectively showed slower growth. Shipments of machines for special industries rose by 16 per cent and pumps, centrifuges, etc. by 23 per cent, both maintaining the preceding year's growth. The growth rates of exports of textile and leather machinery (12 per cent) and mechanical handling equipment (29 per cent) showed some recovery from the deceleration of the previous year. Exports of heating and cooling equipment at £60 million showed a remarkable recovery, to the level of 1968, with an increase of 27 per cent in 1971.

In 1971 there was a slowing down in the rate of growth of exports of electrical machinery to 12 per cent (from 20 per cent in 1970). Exports of the important commodity group—other telecommunications equipment—followed a similar pattern, with a decelerated growth rate of 15 per cent, but shipments of electric power machinery and switchgear maintained strong growth rates of 24 and 25 per cent respectively. The output of television and radios (4 per cent up) and other electrical machinery (3 per cent up) improved very little last year compared with 1970, while deliveries of electric distribution equipment and domestic electric equipment rose only moderately, by 10 per cent.

Exports of transport equipment, generally influenced by the rather erratic export sales of aircraft and ships (mainly items of high individual value), produced a tremendous upsurge last year, improving by 18 per cent after a slight fall back the year before. The value of ships and boats exported actually fell for the third successive year and at £58 million (the lowest since 1967) was 6 per cent below the figure of 1970, but deliveries of aircraft and parts were markedly higher at £162 million, an increase of 22 per cent between 1970 and 1971. Road motor vehicles which contribute the major proportion of the United Kingdom's exports of transport equipment recovered strongly in 1971 with an increased outturn of 19 per cent by value, comprising a 13 per cent rise in deliveries of cars and chassis (following a fall of 4 per cent in the preceding year) and a 24 per cent improvement by commercial vehicles and chassis.

Exports of chemicals continued a steady upward trend between 1970 and 1971 with an increase of 13 per cent by value (see Table 10—Exports: Other Manufactures) and 10 per cent in volume. Most types of chemicals contributed to this performance, among them being chemical elements and compounds (10 per cent), medicinal and pharmaceutical products (21 per cent) and plastic materials (12 per cent). Fertilisers, however, which showed an outturn of less than £4 million in 1971 were 24 per cent lower than in the previous year. The value of exported manufactured goods classified chiefly by material rose by 12 per cent last year, a rate double that of 1970, but if pearls, diamonds and precious stones (at £388 million showing a 48 per cent gain over 1970) are excluded from the category then the growth rate last year was 7 per cent compared with 13 per cent the year before. Exports of textile manufactures increased by 7 per cent in both value and volume but exports of metals rose only by 5 per cent in value and 4 per cent in volume. Within the metals category shipments of iron and steel (up 16 per cent) and miscellaneous metal manufactures (up 17 per cent) continued to grow substantially (although with reduced rates of growth) but these improvements were offset by a marked decline in the value of exports of non-ferrous metals which were 15 per cent lower than in the previous year, a result which no doubt reflects the lower raw materials price levels prevailing during 1971.

Among 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' exports of clothing and footwear made only modest progress last year, with a value increase of 5 per cent, but exports of printed matter rose by 16 per cent in the year. The slowdown in the growth of exported scientific instruments recorded in 1970 appears to have been only temporary since last year the outturn rose by £45 million—an increase of 21 per cent.

TABLE 10. EXPORTS: OTHER MANUFACTURES (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	1969		1970		1971	
CHEMICALS	693.4	*14*	784.4	*13*	884.5	*13*
Chemicals elements and compounds	169.8	*10*	210.1	*24*	231.6	*10*
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	76.6	*11*	81.3	*6*	88.7	*9*
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	118.7	*22*	139.7	*18*	168.4	*21*
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	62.4	*16*	67.0	*7*	72.2	*8*
Fertilisers	5.4	*−28*	4.8	*−11*	3.6	*−24*
Plastic materials	129.4	*16*	143.1	*11*	160.0	*12*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	1,870.8	*16*	1,989.6	*6*	2,232.4	*12*
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.	51.1	*11*	50.7	*− 1*	54.8	*8*
Rubber manufactures	73.0	*18*	92.7	*27*	103.6	*12*
Wood and cork manufactures, etc.	7.7	*13*	11.2	*46*	11.8	*5*
Paper	79.3	*19*	89.3	*13*	97.5	*9*
Textile manufactures	360.5	*17*	396.4	*10*	425.8	*7*
Wool yarn and woven fabrics	94.6	*9*	93.4	*− 1*	86.1	*− 8*
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	39.9	*2*	37.5	*− 6*	38.7	*3*
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	89.9	*25*	109.4	*22*	121.5	*11*
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	136.1	*22*	156.1	*15*	179.5	*15*
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	454.5	*21*	390.2	*−14*	534.4	*37*
Pottery and glass	64.7	*23*	70.8	*9*	81.0	*15*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	338.5	*21*	261.3	*−23*	387.7	*48*
Iron and steel	287.3	*8*	348.2	*21*	402.5	*16*
Non-ferrous metals	341.4	*17*	350.1	*3*	297.6	*−15*
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	216.2	*17*	260.9	21	304.5	*17*
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	659.5	*22*	731.2	*11*	837.4	*15*
Clothing and footwear	142.5	*29*	158.5	*11*	165.8	*5*
Scientific instruments	188.2	*21*	208.7	*11*	253.4	*21*
Printed matter	81·7	*18*	89.8	*10*	104.3	*16*

Non-manufactures

(*Table 11—exports: other exports*)

Exports of non-manufactured goods increased in value by 8 per cent and in volume by 5 per cent last year but the improvements were not evenly distributed over the range of goods concerned. Shipments of some foodstuffs gained ground, eg cereals and cereal preparations (14 per cent) and sugar and sugar preparations (22 per cent). In contrast, the exports of live animals slumped badly and at £26 million were 21 per cent lower than the year before. The value of exports of beverages and tobacco rose by 16 per cent assisted by a 17 per cent increase in the overseas sales of whisky and a 7 per cent rise in tobacco and tobacco manufactures. The

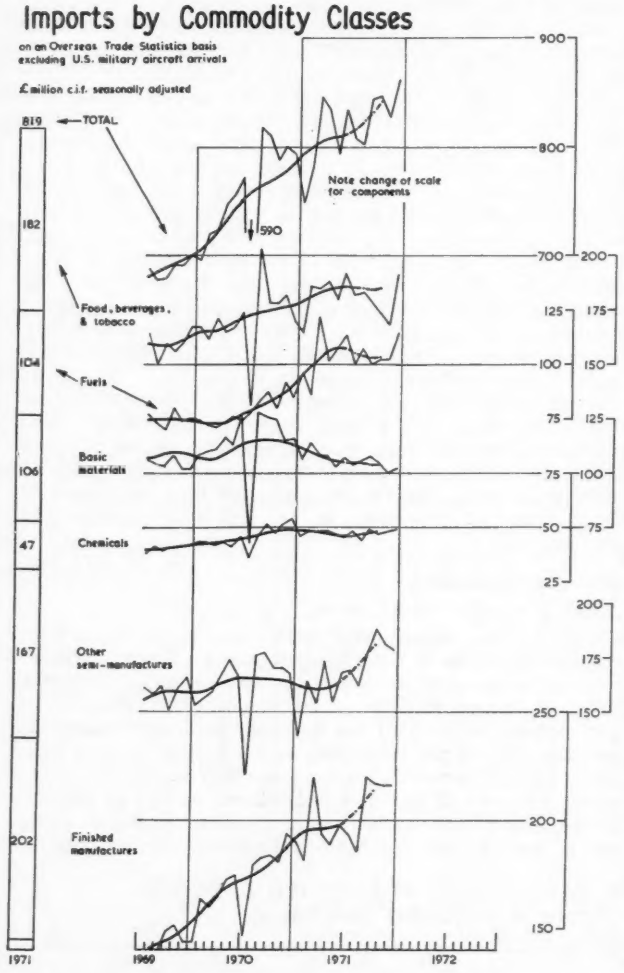
TABLE 11. EXPORTS: OTHER EXPORTS (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	1969		1970		1971	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	219.3	*13*	249.0	*14*	280.7	*13*
Live animals	28.9	*44*	32.6	*13*	25.6	*−21*
Cereals and cereal preparations	26.5	*−35*	33.7	*27*	38.5	*14*
Sugar and sugar preparations	28.4	*13*	30.7	*8*	37.4	*22*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	234.4	*− 1*	265.1	*13*	306.6	*16*
Whisky	167.5	*− 5*	194.2	*16*	22.69	*17*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	36.2	*15*	40.1	*11*	42.8	*7*
CRUDE MATERIALS AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	249.5	*7*	272.8	*9*	278.1	*2*
Wool tops	26.6	*11*	20.4	*−23*	16.3	*−20*
Other textile fibres	75.3	*9*	76.1	*1*	71.0	*− 7*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	173.0	*3*	206.8	*20*	236.0	*14*
Coal, coke and briquettes	25.0	*36*	29.1	*16*	22.3	*−23*
Petroleum products	133.7	*− 1*	162.1	*21*	189.1	*17*

(*continued on next page*)

value of exports of crude materials and animal and vegetable oils and fats only just exceeded the level of the preceding year and under this heading wool tops continued the marked fall in value in 1970 with a further depreciation of 20 per cent in 1971. Deliveries of hard fuels were severely reduced by 23 per cent between 1970 and 1971 but the loss was more than offset by high shipments of petroleum products (17 per cent up in value), so that mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials as a group showed a substantial rise of 14 per cent. Postal packages also made an adverse impression on the value of United Kingdom exports last year, being valued at about £20 million lower than in 1970, a loss which was almost certainly related to the postal strike in the first quarter of the year.



Commodity pattern of imports

The changing pattern

Changes in the commodity distribution of imports are illustrated at Table 17.

Imports last year followed a pattern similar to that of recent years. The share of total imports taken by food, beverages and tobacco continued to decline and that of finished manufactures to expand; industrial materials continued to form the major part of our imports with the emphasis on semi-manufactures rather than on basic materials as it had been a decade or so ago. The progressive switch to semi-manufactures among industrial materials reflects on the one hand the increasing industrialisation of some of our suppliers, and on the other, the changing patterns of production and demand by industry in the United Kingdom. The upward trend in the share of fully manufactured goods was enhanced last year by the Government's measures to expand the economy which produced an increase in consumer spending and in imported consumer goods. Up to last year the share of the total of imports of fuel had changed little over the years. It was a shade higher last year, largely reflecting the fact that the average price level of fuel imports (as measured by unit values) rose about three times as fast (the agreement on oil prices by the OPEC countries mainly determined the rate of their increase) as that for imports as a whole.

The exclusion of US military aircraft from the figures shown in Table 17 would have only a marginal effect on either the proportions for 1970 or for 1971 as the arrivals of these aircraft have decreased considerably in the last two years, compared with the high rates in 1968 and 1969. In 1970 they were £22 million and in 1971, £10 million.

The changes in the commodity pattern noted above are reflected in the area distribution of imports. (Table 18) Over the years there has been a tendency for our imports to be obtained less from the sterling area and more from the countries of Western Europe. This is allied to the expansion in imports of manufactured goods. The falling share of the sterling area (especially the developing areas) reflects partly the smaller share of food, beverages and tobacco and the switch from raw materials previously obtained from these primary producing countries. The proportion of imports from North America (excluding US military aircraft) has remained fairly constant. The share from Latin America has been affected over the years by the copper and meat situations at any one time (strikes, foot and mouth outbreaks, etc.) but has tended to decline in recent years, while that of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has slightly increased over the years.

Analyses of imports by main commodity groups are shown seasonally adjusted at Table C; this table outlines recent trends and accompanies the chart on imports by commodity. Some more detailed annual information is given in Tables 19 to 22. These tables contain details by value (and in some cases quantity of the principal commodities imported in the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Food, beverages and tobacco

The value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco increased last year, at a rate similar to that obtaining in 1970, to £2,178 million, some 6 per cent more than in the previous year, with higher values

TABLE C. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
Average annual rate of growth:											
1957-67 per cent (†)	5	4	2	5	3	−1	11	7	17	16	−17
1969-71 per cent	9	10	6	7	4	1	6	5	15	21	18
1971	820	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
1970 1st half	738	736	168	73	319	114	43	163	166	164	9
2nd half	768	767	174	84	324	113	48	164	179	178	9
1971 1st quarter	794	792	182	101	309	109	48	152	199	198	7
2nd quarter	822	821	187	107	319	106	47	165	195	194	11
3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
4th quarter	846	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14

§ See Note 1 (b).
(†) Annual percentage compound rate of growth measured between the value of imports 1957-67.

TABLE 12. ANALYSIS OF INCREASE IN EXPORTS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 BY AREA AND COMMODITY (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million fob

	All commodities		Non-manufactures		Manufactures									
					Total		Semi-manufactures		Engineering products				Other manufactures	
									Total		Machinery		Transport equipment	
World	1,114.4	*13.8*	101.3	*8.1*	1,013.1	*14.9*	342.9	12.4	608.6	*17.3*	371.0	*16.7*	193.1	*17.9*	61.6	*11.8*
Sterling Area	442.5	*20.2*	7.6	*2.6*	434.9	*22.9*	194.4	*26.7*	212.7	*20.7*	135.9	*21.3*	65.3	*18.7*	27.8	*20.4*
Developed	222.3	*18.6*	−0.4	*−0.3*	222.8	*21.3*	125.7	*32.0*	81·3	*14.2*	53.0	*15.1*	21.7	*11·1*	15.8	*20.0*
Developing	220.1	*22.1*	8.0	*5.6*	212.1	***24.9***	68.7	*20.4*	131.4	*28.7*	82.8	*28.9*	43.7	*28·0*	12.0	*20.9*
Western Europe	336.4	*10.2*	64.3	*11.8*	272.1	***9.8***	47.6	*4.0*	207.0	*15.0*	123.1	*14.3*	61.6	*14.8*	17.5	*8.9*
EEC	173.7	*9.9*	23.6	*7.9*	150.1	*10.3*	20.7	*3.4*	114.7	*15.1*	59.0	*11.9*	40.2	*19.5*	14.6	*16.7*
EFTA	102.8	*8.0*	25.3	*12.4*	77.4	*7.2*	17.6	*3.6*	57.0	*11.7*	40.4	*14.9*	9.8	*5.6*	2.9	*2.8*
Other	60.0	*21.2*	15.4	*39.1*	44.6	*18.3*	9.3	*9.5*	35.2	*25.7*	23.7	*24.7*	11.6	*35.1*	—	*0.5*
North America	206.1	*16.7*	17.3	*7.5*	188.9	*18.8*	72·7	*19.1*	105.2	*21.5*	45.7	*15.4*	53.0	*33.6*	10.9	*8.3*
Latin America	53.2	*18.8*	1.6	*5.6*	51.6	*20.2*	14.6	*17.6*	35.8	*21.6*	24.3	*19.9*	10.7	*27.5*	1·2	*17.7*
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	−6.6	*−2.5*	−1.0	*−3.3*	−5.6	*−2.5*	−3.5	*−3.4*	−3.5	*3.1*	−4.5	*−4.6*	−0.4	*−8.8*	1.4	*11.2*
Rest of the World	84.7	*11.4*	13.5	*14.7*	71.3	*10.9*	17.1	*6.0*	51.4	*15.6*	46.5	*22.8*	+2.8	*+2.5*	2.7	*7.0*

TABLE 13. VOLUME OF EXPORTS

1961 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total	111	116	121	119	136	150	155	164
Non-manufactures	107	111	117	119	136	138	151	159
Manufactured goods	111	117	121	119	136	153	155	165
Chemicals	126	131	140	149	169	185	195	215
Textiles	106	105	99	95	111	123	133	142
Metals	102	109	105	108	119	126	131	137
Machinery and transport equipment	108	115	121	114	131	148	148	154
Other	122	128	134	136	158	187	182	205

TABLE 14. UNIT VALUE OF EXPORTS

1961 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total	106	109	113	114	123	127	136	147
Non-manufactures	108	105	107	102	108	114	118	126
Manufactured goods	106	109	114	116	126	130	140	152
Chemicals	101	104	106	106	113	116	126	129
Textiles	107	109	111	111	115	122	127	132
Metals	107	113	120	120	131	139	155	156
Machinery and Transport equipment	107	110	114	118	128	131	141	159
Other	105	108	113	116	128	131	138	148

TABLE 15. UNIT VALUE OF IMPORTS

1961 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total	107	107	109	109	121	126	132	136
Food beverages and tobacco	115	113	114	113	120	124	132	140
Basic materials	103	102	103	99	107	115	121	122
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	95	90	84	92	107	100	98	120
Manufactured goods	105	109	114	116	135	142	148	145

TABLE 16. VOLUME OF IMPORTS

1961 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total	119	119	122	132	146	149	156	163
Total (excluding US military aircraft, etc.)				131	143	146	156	163
Food, beverages and tobacco	104	102	100	104	107	103	104	104
Basic materials	108	107	102	101	111	108	110	101
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	128	140	154	165	175	188	202	217
Manufactured goods excluding (US military aircraft, etc.)	136	137	146	167	195	207	223	242
				165	187	198	222	241

TABLE17. COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Food, beverages and tobacco	36.2	33.1	29 7	22.7	22.2
Industrial materials	47.9	44.8	43.1	42.7	39.1
Basic materials	28.5	23.2	19.3	15.1	12.9
Manufactures chiefly for further processing	19.4	21.6	23.8	27.7	26.2
Mineral, fuels and lubricants	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.5	12.7
Finished manufactures	5.2	11.1	15.3	22.9	24.7
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3

of imports both in the food and live animals group of commodities and in imports of beverages; there was however a slight fall in tobacco imports, a sharp fall in imports from the United States being largely offset by increased imports from other sources. Higher prices accounted for almost all of the increase last year in imports of food, beverages and tobacco: their volume was slightly higher. In the first half, volume rose to a high level, but it fell back again in the second half year. Imports of food and live animals rose to £1,970 million last year, 6 per cent higher than in 1970. Almost half of the increase in value was in imports of dairy products, and in particular butter and cheese. Butter prices rose sharply because of the world butter shortage but there was only a slight decrease in the quantity imported. Similarly cheese prices rose sharply, and the quantities imported also increased. Increased imports of live cattle, sugar, meat (other than bacon), fish, coffee and fruit and vegetables accounted for the rest of the increase in value in imports of food and live animals. Offsetting these increases to some extent were reductions in the value of imports of bacon, cocoa and tea.

Imports of live animals (mainly cattle from the Irish Republic) rose by about a quarter in value to £71 million.

Imports of meat and meat preparations in 1971 were £465 million, some 6 per cent higher in value than in the previous year, when they had maintained the high level reached in 1969. Overall both prices and quantities imported were higher than in 1970. Nearly half the increase in value last year was in beef imports (at higher prices though the quantity was reduced). Imports from France rose sharply, both in quantity and value largely offsetting a reduction in imports from the Argentine Republic, where price increases were rather steeper, than from our other sources of supply. Imports of canned meat were some 15 per cent higher in value with imports from Australia trebled, and imports from Western European countries very much increased, though there was a decline in canned meat imports from the Argentine Republic. There were also heavier imports of mutton and lamb last year, mainly from New Zealand, but also from the Irish Republic. Against these increases, bacon prices fell slightly and, with lower imports from Denmark and Poland, imports were back in value to the 1969 level.

Imports of dairy produce and eggs were nearly 30 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1970. The quantity of butter imported was 4 per cent lower, but with prices on average one-third higher the value of butter imports increased by 28 per cent. Imports from the Irish Republic, New Zealand and from the Common Market and EFTA countries all increased, but arrivals from Australia fell by nearly 50 per cent. Cheese imports increased by a third in value, but the

(continued on next page)

quantity imported was only 7 per cent higher. An average price increase of about a quarter took place. Most sources of supply shared the general experience but imports from Australia were lower in both quantity and value. The import of eggs and egg products is very small in comparison with other dairy produce, but their value rose by 30 per cent last year to over £5 million. The quantity imported increased by only 15 per cent. Fish imports continued to increase following their recovery in 1970. This was mainly due to a resumption of growth in imports of canned salmon from Japan and Canada; arrivals of fresh fish were only slightly higher. The total increase in value in this group was 12 per cent. The other main group of imports to show an increase last year was fruit and vegetables. These have been steadily rising in recent years and last year the value increased by a further 4 per cent. The increase was in fresh fruit (particularly citrus fruits and apples), imports of which were 12 per cent higher than in 1970. Imports of dried fruit were lower. Arrivals of vegetables increased only slightly, but imports of potatoes were nearly a quarter lower by value, with a 10 per cent increase in the quantity imported. Imports of tomatoes increased by 15 per cent in value, but the quantity arriving was slightly lower. Prices, for most of the year were similar to those in 1970, but the average price of those arriving in the winter months was higher in 1971 than in 1970. There was a 5 per cent increase in the quantity and value of sugar imports; prices were little changed. Coffee imports were 20 per cent higher, almost all the increase being in the amount imported. There was a fall of about 22 per cent in the value of cocoa imports last year with imports from Nigeria reduced by a quarter in value. The quantity imported was little changed. Tea imports fell back by 10 per cent after a very large increase in 1970; almost all of the fall was in imports from Ceylon which fell by 28 per cent. There was a decline in imports of feeding stuffs last year; imports of cereals rose slightly. Most cereals were little changed in value, but the quantities imported were generally somewhat lower than in 1970.

There was a substantial increase in the value of beverages imported last year. They rose to £99 million, some 26 per cent higher than in the previous year. There has been erratic growth in these imports; the operation of both the import charge and the import deposit scheme have tended to cause fluctuations in the movement of these imports concealing their true rate of growth. The rate of increase last year was nearly double that of 1970. The decline in the value of tobacco imports continued in 1971, though more slowly than in previous years. At £109 million, they were £1½ million less than in 1970, and all of this reduction was in lower imports from the United States possibly reflecting the dock strikes there. There were some offsetting increases and reductions from our other smaller suppliers. Imports fluctuated during the year, with imports in the second half year well below those reached in the first six months.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Figures relating to imports of mineral fuels and lubricants are shown seasonally adjusted in Table C and in more detail in Table 20. *This table divides oil imports between crude petroleum and petroleum products, and gives details of coal imports. Imports of natural and manufactured gas and electric energy make up the remainder of fuel imports.*

Fuel imports last year were markedly higher in value than in 1970. They rose to £1,249 million, about a third more in value than in the previous year. About four-fifths of the increase was due to higher prices (in unit value terms); the volume rose only moderately. The unit value index for fuels rose sharply in the early months of the year to reach a peak in July; since then it has declined slowly. The volume of fuels though high in the first half of 1971 eased back markedly in the second half. In the year as a whole the largest increase was in imports of crude petroleum; there was only a moderate rise last year in imports of petroleum products after little change the previous year. Imports of crude petroleum reached £958 million, £246 million more than in 1970, with higher tonnage imported. The increase in the value of imports of petroleum products amounted to some £15 million, about 5 per cent of the total increase in fuel imports of £304 million. There was a fall in the tonnage of petroleum products imported, the increased value last year being due entirely to higher prices. Increased coal imports to alleviate the shortage in home production added £44 million to the fuel import bill last year. Certain coal imports on open general licence were permitted again from the end of 1970 in order to provide consumers with some much needed supplies; the orders placed then have been fulfilled throughout 1971.

TABLE 18. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Per cent

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Sterling area	39.4	33.8	30.1	25.3	25.9
Developed	16.6	14.0	13.7	11.9	12.8
Developing	22.8	19.8	16.3	13.5	13.0
Western Europe	25.7	28.7	33.0	37.7	39.3
EEC	12.6	14.4	17.3	20.2	21.4
EFTA	11.4	12.1	13.6	15.5	15.9
Other	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
North America	19.5	20.4	19.7	20.5	17.6
Latin America	6.1	6.7	4.9	3.6	3.2
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.6
Rest of World	6.6	7.4	8.5	8.7	10.2

TABLE 19. IMPORTS: FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million ci

	1969		1970		1971	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	1,745.8	*2*	1,857.8	*6*	1,970.0	*6*
Live animals	53.9	*– 5*	56.5	*5*	71.2	*26*
Meat and meat preparations	432.1	*8*	437.8	*1*	465.0	*6*
Beef and veal	99.7	*34*	93.8	*– 6*	105.0	*12*
Th. tons	339	*32*	261	*–23*	249	*– 5*
Mutton and lamb	91.6	*16*	85.8	*– 6*	92.8	*8*
Th. tons	361	*5*	326	*–10*	348	*7*
Bacon	127.7	*1*	135.4	*6*	128.7	*– 5*
Th. tons	386	*– 5*	378	*– 2*	369	*– 2*
Dairy products and eggs	183.0	*– 8*	185.3	*1*	237.8	*28*
Butter	127.5	*– 6*	126.3	*– 1*	161.5	*28*
Th. tons	418	*– 5*	399	*– 4*	384	*– 4*
Fish and fish preparations	69.9	*– 9*	74.4	*6*	83.4	*12*
Raw sugars	100.0	*8*	94.6	*– 5*	100.6	*6*
Th. tons	2,056	*5*	1,800	*–12*	1,917	*7*
Cocoa beans	32.7	*80*	27.7	*–15*	23.0	*–17*
Th. tons	101	*32*	81	*–20*	84	*4*
Tea and mate	82.8	*–26*	104.9	*27*	95.0	*– 9*
Th. tons	209	*–21*	249	*19*	223	*–10*
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	332.9	*7*	368.7	*11*	363.5	*– 1*
Fruit and vegetables	356.0	*3*	378.2	*6*	393.8	*4*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	183.8	*– 5*	189.4	*3*	208.3	*10*
Beverages	69.2	*– 9*	79.0	*14*	99.3	*26*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	114.6	*– 2*	110.4	*– 4*	109.0	*– 1*

Industrial materials

(Sections 2, 4, 5 *and* 6 *of the Overseas Trade Statistics)*

Last year imports of industrial materials totalled £3,850 million, marginally below the level reached in 1970. While this apparent lack of growth can be largely attributed to some destocking by industry and to the slow growth in manufacturing output, it should be noted that the 1970 figures for those imports were inflated to some extent by strikes in Canada in the previous year, and that therefore this group of imports as a whole in 1971 was more probably on a slightly upward trend. The two categories comprising the group, did move in different directions however, a marked reduction in imports of basic materials being more or less offset by the increase in semi-manufactures (chemicals and other partly processed goods); imports of basic materials at £1,272 million were 7 per cent less than in 1970, while imports of semi-manufactures at £2,577 million were 3 per cent more. In the latter group, the reduction in the prices of some non-ferrous metals (especially copper) was not enough to outweigh the considerable increase in imports of chemicals and most other semi-manufactured goods. Imports of basic materials by value declined steadily through the year; on the other hand, imports of semi-manufactures which fell back in the early part of the year, recovered and grew strongly in the fourth

TABLE 20. IMPORTS: MATERIALS AND FUELS (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1969		1970		1971	
CRUDE MATERIALS	1,179.4	*3*	1,261.3	*7*	1,163.5	*– 8*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	38.4	*– 7*	41.7	*9*	38.1	*– 9*
Wood, lumber and cork	217.4	*– 6*	237.7	*9*	245.1	*3*
Sawn softwood	170.8	*– 6*	188.5	*10*	197.8	*5*
Th. cub. metres	7,726	*–14*	7,939	*3*	7,989	*1*
Woodpulp	164.9	*6*	197.7	*20*	161.4	*–18*
Th. metric tons	3,046	*—*	3,155	*4*	2,399	*–24*
Wool and other animal hair and tops	118.3	*4*	92.6	*–22*	63.8	*–31*
Raw wool	98.9	*0*	79.3	*–20*	54.4	*–31*
Th. tons	231	*– 5*	202	*–13*	158	*–22*
Raw cotton	43.3	*–15*	43.6	*– 1*	40.9	*– 6*
Th. tons	160	*–15*	164	*3*	140	*–15*
Metalliferous ores and scrap	290.8	*9*	346.5	*19*	318.2	*– 8*
Iron ore	87.5	*4*	106.1	*21*	107.9	*2*
Th. tons	18,170	*3*	19,856	*9*	17,474	*–12*
Hides and skins	78.1	*25*	70·1	*–10*	73.9	*5*
Crude rubber	60.9	*26*	57.6	*– 5*	52.7	*– 9*
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	73.2	*8*	100.7	*38*	108.9	*8*
CHEMICALS	464.3	*12*	542.8	*17*	568.8	*5*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	1,838.0	*8*	1,957.3	*6*	2,008·5	*3*
Wood manufactures	90.1	*– 6*	108.5	*20*	113.9	*5*
Newspaper, paper and board	203.6	*10*	231.1	*14*	256.7	*11*
Cotton yarns and fabrics	67.1	*–12*	61.7	*– 8*	78.6	*27*
Other textile manufactures	171.6	*11*	194.6	*13*	246.3	*27*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	338.6	*14*	315.5	*– 7*	403·8	*28*
Iron and steel	174.2	*12*	222.4	*28*	206.5	*– 7*
Th. tons	2,744	*4*	2,670	*– 3*	2,451	*– 8*
Non-ferrous metals	608.7	*7*	608.4	*—*	460.5	*–24*
Silver bullion	93.6	*–17*	37.4	*–60*	21.6	*–42*
Copper	279.3	*19*	283.7	*2*	187.4	*–34*
Th. tons	465	*—*	455	*– 2*	405	*–11*
Aluminium	106.2	*9*	130.1	*23*	101.1	*–22*
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS†	3,554.8	*7*	3,862.1	*9*	3,849.7	*—*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	906.5	*1*	944.9	*4*	1,249.4	*32*
Crude petroleum and partly refined	667.9	*7*	711.8	*7*	957.9	*35*
Th. tons	92,866	*14*	101,308	*9*	107,965	*7*
Petroleum products	210.9	*–15*	203.7	*– 3*	219.2	*8*
Th. tons	19,742	*– 9*	19,874	*1*	19,080	*– 4*
Coal, coke and briquettes	1.3		3.4		47.4	

† Crude materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material.

quarter. The marked reduction in imports of basic materials was entirely in volume; prices were up on 1970, though levelling off in the early part of the year.

Details of some of the more important commodities imported within the industrial materials group are included in Table 20: Imports: Materials and fuels; seasonally adjusted values are shown in Table C.

Basic materials

(Sections 2 and 4 of the Overseas Trade Statistics)

The value of imports of basic materials fell sharply at the beginning of last year; in the second half the decline slowed down a little. The pattern of arrivals of imports of basic materials for both 1970 and 1971 was, however, affected by strikes abroad. Taking 1971 as a whole, however, there was a reduction of about 7 per cent in value, and a little more in volume. Their price (in unit value terms) was a shade higher last year. The value of imports of basic materials in 1971 amounted to £1,272 million, about £90 million less than in the previous year. Lower imports of wood pulp accounted for more than a third of the reduction, but there were falls, some significant, over a wide range of commodities within the group. Wool prices were lower as was the quantity imported, and these imports fell by a third in value in 1971. For cotton, however, while the quantity imported fell by 15 per cent, prices rose so that the fall in the value of imports was only 6 per cent. Imports of metalliferous ores and scrap were also lower, the lower prices of some ores contributing to the reduction, but there was a sharp decline in the amount of some ores imported; among these were tin, manganese and tungsten. Imports of nickel ore were only slightly higher both in value and in quantity than in 1970 when imports were inflated by the extended effects of the mineworkers' strikes in Canada the previous year. Imports of iron ore while 12 per cent lower in quantity were 2 per cent higher in value reflecting sharply higher prices. There was a further fall in crude rubber imports but imports of hides and skins recovered after the sharp fall in 1970 from the peak reached in the previous year. Another of the few commodities in the basic materials group for which imports rose last year was sawn softwood for which prices rose by about 4 per cent on average and the quantity imported was slightly higher than in 1970. There was a sharp reduction in imports of oil seeds, but imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats continued to increase at about the same rate as in the years before the sharp rise in 1970.

Semi-manufactures

(Sections 5 and 6 of the Overseas Trade Statistics—Chemicals and other semi-manufactures)

The increase in the value of imports of semi-manufactures last year was entirely due to an increase in volume. The unit value of these imports fell in the year due largely to a reduction in unit values of some non-ferrous metals. The growth in value was all in the second half year, these imports easing back moderately in the early part of the year after strong growth in 1970. Imports of semi-manufactures reached £2,577 million last year, about 3 per cent higher than in 1970. The increase in value amounted to £77 million, about two-thirds of which was in imports of semi-manufactures other than chemicals.

The rate of increase of chemical imports was much more restrained last year than in 1970 when it had been at a rate higher than the average of earlier years which had included periods of restrictions on these imports. The ending of the import deposit scheme (the latest restriction) in December 1970 may have affected the timing of arrivals of chemicals in 1970, and probably early 1971, but these imports did not show any marked expansion when the scheme ended. They rose by £26 million to £569 million last year, 5 per cent more than in 1970 with increases in most commodities comprising the group. About a quarter of the increase was due to greater imports of alumina for the aluminium smelters coming on stream during the year (but imports of aluminium in metal form were lower). The value of alumina imports rose from just under £2½ million in 1970 to almost £10 million in 1971. Despite this increase imports of chemical elements and compounds which include alumina were marginally lower in 1971 than in 1970. Imports of dyeing and tanning products increased by 15 per cent, and of medicinal and pharmaceutical products by 12 per cent. Imports of plastics which account for 20 per cent of chemical imports, increased by nearly £9 million.

Widespread increases amongst imports of all types of partly processed goods were offset to some extent by a reduction in imports of metals, especially of iron and steel and copper. Imports of pearls, diamonds and precious stones which had fallen back in 1970 recovered to show a marked increase in value last year contributing largely to the rise in imports of semi-manufactures. There was a sharp rise, too, in imports of textile yarns and manufactures, both cotton and other textile manufactures growing at about the same rate (a little under 30 per cent). This was a complete reversal of trend as far as cotton goods were concerned; these have been declining in recent years. The increase was due to the expectation that 1971 would be the last year of control of imports by quota so that Commonwealth suppliers, who had not previously used up their quotas, rushed to do so before the expected imposition of tariffs. Other textile imports have shown strong growth in past years, but this rate was about doubled last year. Imports of newsprint, paper and board continued to rise with higher prices contributing, and imports of wood manufactures also showed a further small rise. Against these rises, imports of most metals fell back, with lower values of copper imports accounting for the major part of the reduction. The average price of copper imports was lower by about a quarter, year on year, and the quantity imported last year was some 10 per cent less than in 1970. The marked reduction in imports of aluminium was largely attributable to the coming into production of the new aluminium smelters making it unnecessary to import the metal to the same extent as in previous years. Silver

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UK TRADE IN 1971
continued

bullion imports were much reduced in value for the second year running; while unrefined silver bullion imports increased, imports of refined silver bullion were very low in value with quantities and price both lower than last year. There has been a marked decline each year in imports of silver bullion following the sharp rise in 1968 (the year after the devaluation of sterling). Nickel imports last year continued to increase despite lower prices; the amount imported increased by some 30 per cent, and the increase in value was nearly 20 per cent. Although imports from Canada fell back by about 10 per cent from the high level reached in 1970 after the settlement of the mineworkers strike, imports from the Soviet Union increased 10-fold in amount and 5-fold in value to offset this fall. The price of the small amount imported from the Soviet Union in 1970 was very high, reflecting the shortage of supply resulting from the strikes in Canada. Lead imports fell back sharply in price and quantity, but there was a rise in the value of zinc and tin imported; for both these metals the quantity imported was higher than in 1970, but while the price of zinc increased by 5 per cent, that of tin fell by 5 per cent. Iron and steel imports fell back sharply last year with very much reduced imports of blooms, billets, etc. from the United States accounting for the reduction (though an increase in imports of these products from Spain offset this reduction to a small extent). The value of imports of iron and steel had however risen very sharply in 1970 despite a slight fall in the quantity imported. Last year, the value and quantity imported fell by similar amounts, despite significant price falls for individual groups of iron and steel imports.

Finished manufactures

(Sections 7 and 8 of the Overseas Trade Statistics)
Table 21. Imports: Finished manufactures: gives a breakdown of these imports into consumer and capital goods. Table C gives some seasonally adjusted values of imports of finished manufactures as a group within total imports.

The expansion in imports of finished manufactures continued last year. The rate of growth was higher than in 1970, and at 17 per cent was about the same as the average annual rate of growth in the decade prior to devaluation. Total imports of finished manufactures reached £2,432 million last year, an increase of £360 million on 1970. Excluding US military aircraft in both years, the increase was a little higher (£372 million). (Arrivals of US military aircraft at £22 million were much lower in 1970 than in previous years, and in 1971 fell back to £10 million). Both higher prices and an increase in the volume of imports of finished manufactures (excluding US military aircraft) contributed to the increase in their value. Whereas in the years up to 1969, imports of capital goods (excluding US military aircraft) had increased somewhat faster than imports of consumer goods, and in 1970 this disparity was even more pronounced. In 1971 the situation was reversed and imports of consumer goods grew four times as fast as imports of capital goods (excluding US military aircraft). The Government's economic measures to expand the economy played a considerable part in the change of emphasis last year together with delays in home deliveries of British cars owing to strikes which favoured the marked increase in imported cars in 1971. Imports of consumer goods (those goods in headings in Sections 7 and 8 of the Overseas Trade Statistics believed to include mainly consumer goods) rose to £759 million last year, an increase of over 40 per cent on 1970. This rate of increase was unprecedented; the previous highest rate of increase was about 25 per cent and the average for 1961-70 was 14 per cent. The major part of the increase was in imports of cars and motor cycles which doubled their 1970 level to reach £181 million, but there was also a marked increase in imports of other durable goods and of clothing and footwear, which together accounted for rather more than half the rise in imports of consumer goods last year. The other durable goods category increased by more than a third to £199 million. The increases in the year covered the entire range of consumer goods, but the strongest growth was in imports of radio and television sets which reached nearly double their 1970 value. There was a marked increase in imports of sound reproducing equipment such as gramophones, gramophone records and tape recorders. The expansion in imports of domestic electrical equipment including refrigerators and washing machines continued in 1971 and furniture imports were also significantly higher. Imports of clothing and footwear increased by £63 million and were over a third more in value last year than in 1970 with especially high imports from Hong Kong. Among non-durable imports of consumer goods were marked increases in toys and games and printed matter and increases to a lesser extent in most other consumer goods. Imports of works of art were slightly higher last year.

The growth in imports of capital goods (apart from US military aircraft) was much slower last year than in 1970. This was largely accounted for by a weakening in the growth of machinery imports, reflecting the lack of growth in private fixed investment in this country last year which in 1970 had included heavy imports of office machinery in preparation for the conversion to decimal currency in this country early last year. The largest increase last year in imports of capital goods was in aircraft and aircraft engines. Allowing for the reduction in imports of US military aircraft etc., the increase was £73 million (over 55 per cent). The 1971 imports included 5 Boeing 747s, valued at approximately £45 million. (Three others had arrived in the second quarter of 1970.) Apart from the Boeing arrivals last year, imports of other aircraft and parts were also higher, reflecting the increased flow of parts for collaborative projects. The slight increase in machinery imports last year, was equally divided between electric and non-electric machinery.

There was a marked increase in the value of ships and boats imported last year. Those recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics, which had fallen back to £32 million in 1970, increased to £41 million; and those new ships built and delivered abroad to UK owners increased from £123 million to £203 million. The value of the latter is included in the coverage adjustments when calculating the import figure on a balance of payments basis. The increase was from Western European countries; deliveries from Japan were much reduced. Imports of instruments considered to be capital goods continued to increase last year but the rate of growth was slower than in 1970 when these imports rose by over a fifth in value. There was a marked increase in the remaining goods in Sections 7 and 8 of the Overseas Trade Statistics; these are thought to be mainly capital goods.

TABLE 21. IMPORTS: FINISHED MANUFACTURES (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1969		1970		1971	
CONSUMER GOODS †	451.3	*6*	535.2	*19*	758.8	*42*
Cars and motor cycles	57.4	*–*	90.3	*57*	181.3	*101*
Other durable goods	105.2	*– 7*	145.1	*38*	198.6	*37*
Works of art	56.3	*47*	54.3	*– 4*	56.0	*3*
Clothing and footwear	160.0	*12*	170.0	*6*	232.8	*37*
Other consumer goods	72.3	*– 1*	75.4	*4*	90.1	*19*
OTHER MAINLY CAPITAL GOODS	1,383.8	*13*	1,536.9	*11*	1,673.4	*9*
Machinery	855.1	*11*	1,090.7	*28*	1,116.7	*2*
Aircraft and aircraft engines	273.9	*14*	152.0	*–45*	214.1	*41*
Ships and boats	38.7	*15*	31.5	*–19*	40.8	*29*
Instruments	80.1	*10*	97.4	*22*	110.6	*14*
Other	136.0	*23*	165.2	*21*	191.2	*16*
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES ‡	1,835.1	*11*	2,072.1	*13*	2,432.2	*17*

† Goods covered by headings in the overseas trade statistics believed to include mainly consumer goods.
‡ SITC (Revised) Sections 7 and 8.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Sources of imports

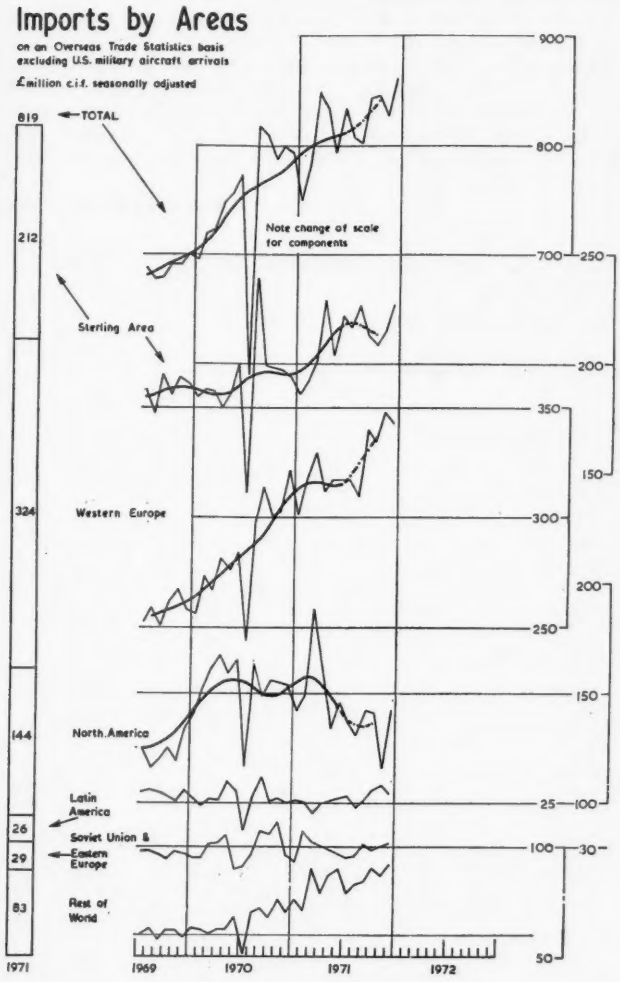
Imports by areas and countries

Seasonally adjusted figures of imports from the major areas and countries are shown in Table D. Table 22 shows a run of annual figures for these areas and countries and in addition gives figures for most other individual countries.

Sterling area

(*Figures and commentary exclude statistics of Libya in all years*).

Imports from the sterling area were markedly higher in 1971 than in the previous year. (The exclusion of Libya has not affected the position materially as imports from Libya in recent years have been only about 7 per cent of the total and in any case were rising last year at a little above the rate of imports from the sterling area as a whole). Imports from the sterling area had been somewhat erratic in recent years due to a variety of special factors. The downturn in the mid-60s was influenced in part by the Rhodesian situation, and in part by the imposition in 1964 and removal in late 1966 of the import surcharge on manufactured imports. In 1967 oil imports were affected by the Arab/Israeli war and the closure of the Suez Canal, and this, combined with the dock strike at ports in the United Kingdom in the autumn, severely distorted the figures for 1967 and 1968. Thereafter, imports from the sterling area rose moderately until in 1971 they reached £2,543 million, some 11 per cent more in value than in 1970. Although there were significant reductions from some countries, the increase in imports from most other countries far outweighed these reductions. About two-thirds of the rise in value last year was in arrivals from the Irish Republic, mainly of non-metallic mineral manufactures in which precious stones are an important commodity group, though meat, live animals and dairy produce also increased. The rest of the rise in imports last year from the sterling area was from New Zealand, Austrialia, Hong Kong and the Persian Gulf States. Imports from New Zealand had eased back in 1970; in 1971 they not only recovered but reached a peak level of £227 million. Higher values of imports of dairy produce, especially of butter, accounted for a large proportion of the rise but there was also an increase in the value of lamb imported. Although imports from Australia were a little higher in 1971 than in 1970, there was a distinct weakening in growth compared with recent years. Wheat and sugar imports were markedly higher, but against this there was a decline in the value of dairy produce from Australia, There has, in recent years been an expanding trade in imports of clothing, in particular from Hong Kong and this continued last year, accounting for a large part of the rise in imports from that country. The increase in imports from the oil producing Persian Gulf States was due largely to the higher prices of fuels imported in 1971. There were increases in imports from a few other countries in the sterling area last year, some small, but moderate from Nigeria, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and India; in the latter case, there was a recovery from the low level these imports maintained after the decline in 1969, but not however to the high 1968 rate of imports. The main reduction in imports last year was from Zambia. The sharp decline from that country (imports nearly halved) was associated with very much lower imports of copper at prices much reduced from the previous year. Tea imports from Ceylon declined and contributed largely to the lower imports from that country. With the opening up of aluminium plants in the United Kingdom the need to import these goods has declined and this accounted for much of the reduction in our imports from Ghana. Other reductions in imports in the year included those from Sierra Leone and Malaysia.



North America

Imports from North America eased back last year. Although most of the fall was in imports from the US, imports from Canada also

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE D. IMPORTS: AREAS § (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area *** Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Western Europe Total	EEC	EFTA	North America Total	North America excluding US military aircraft, etc.	USA and Deps. Total	USA and Deps. excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Canada	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World ***
Average rate of growth:																	
1957-67 per cent (†)	5	4	4	−4			8	10	7	5	4	5	5	4	−2	9	55
1969-71 per cent	9	10	6	8	3		13	15	12	3	9	−1½	7	12	−5	3	19
1971	820	819	212	23	19		324	177	131	145	144	91	91	53	26	29	83
1970 1st half	738	736	188	22	18		273	145	111	160	157	101	99	58	28	28	63
2nd half	768	767	195	22	17		297	159	123	150	149	95	94	56	26	31	68
1971 1st quarter	794	792	193	24	18		315	170	128	161	160	110	109	49	24	31	76
2nd quarter	822	821	219	26	19		316	171	128	147	146	91	90	57	26	29	85
3rd quarter	817	817	219	20	21		322	182	125	137	136	86	86	52	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	23	17		342	185	142	133	133	78	78	55	31	30	91

§ See Note 1 (b).
*** See Note 1 (e).
(†) Annual percentage compound rate of growth measured between the values of imports 1957-67.

UK TRADE IN 1971
continued

fell back from the high 1971 rates, with imports from North America as a whole amounting to £1,734 million, with those from the US falling to £1,095 million and those from Canada to £638 million. The increase in 1970 in imports from North America was probably overstated and the decline in 1971 therefore was probably not as sharp as it appeared. The making good of the effects of the strikes in Canada in 1969 which reduced exports in that year resulted in an artficially high figure in 1970. In addition exports of iron and steel billets from the United States to the United Kingdom rose from £5½ million in 1969 to £25 million in 1970, and there was a very sharp increase in imports of machinery from that country. The arrival of three Boeing 747 Jumbo Jets from the US (valued at some £28 million) added to the already high value of imports from that country in 1970. Thus it was not to be expected that imports from North America would be maintained at the artificially high 1970 level. In addition, the US dock strikes had some effect on imports from that country. There were some extra heavy imports in the third quarter, probably including some forward buying because of the expected strike on the east coast. The full effect of the strikes on imports cannot yet be assessed. Nickel imports from Canada returned to a more normal level last year leading to a reduction in imports in that category and in total imports from Canada. Imports of iron and steel billets from the US fell back to only £½ million and accounted for a large part of the reductions in imports from the US. There were however also sharp reductions in imports of tobacco and of copper (lower quantities at reduced prices) and in imports of machinery (electric and non-electric). Imports of US military aircraft financed by the US Exim Bank were about half as much as in 1970; excluding these aircraft from the comparison of the two years' figures, aircraft imports were about the same as last year. The 1971 total includes a further five Boeing 747 Jumbo jet aircraft, following the three imported in the previous year.

(*continued on page 444*)

TABLE 22. IMPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1969		1970‡		1971‡	
STERLING AREA ***						
Developed countries						
Australia	236.1	12	260.2	10	276.7	6
New Zealand	215.7	10	203.2	– 6	226.6	12
Irish Republic	296.1	9	341.4	15	507.5	49
Iceland	6.8	31	9.0	32	9.3	3
Republic of South Africa	302.4	11	258.4	–15	241.3	– 7
Developing countries						
Cyprus	19.0	19	20.4	8	22.8	12
Jamaica	26.1	–	27·4	5	34.5	26
Trinidad	21.5	– 4	19.4	–10	20.7	6
India	107.0	–21	105.3	– 2	111.2	6
Pakistan	39.7	– 2	35.2	–11	34.0	– 4
Ceylon	33.1	–17	36.5	10	29.3	–20
Malaysia	33.6	– 6	46.5	39	42.8	– 8
Singapore	30.6	16	33·5	9	37.5	12
Hong Kong	125.5	9	128.4	2	164.8	28
Sierra Leone	36.1	4	31·4	–13	26.9	–14
Ghana	43·3	24	38.8	–10	32.2	–17
Nigeria	104.5	49	124.0	19	139.6	13
South West Africa	26.5	8	26.1	– 2	23.3	–10
Zambia	105.5	17	101.2	– 4	56.8	–44
Tanzania	24.0	– 2	24.0	–	24.7	3
Kenya	25.7	2	27.0	5	30.0	11
Mauritius	21.6	–11	22.3	3	17.5	–22
Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Trucial States	229.0	–	229.1	–	291.2	27
Other countries	143.4	13	141.4	– 1	142.3	1
TOTAL STERLING AREA	2,252.9	7	2,290 1	2	2,543.4	11
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	506.8	– 1	682.2	35	638.4	– 6
United States and Dependencies	1,132.4	6	1,173.6	4	1,095.2	– 7
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	1,639.3	4	1,855.8	13	1,733.5	– 7
WESTERN EUROPE						
Finland	173.7	8	194.9	12	214.9	10
Sweden	333.1	6	371.4	11	407.0	10
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	179.6	11	198.0	10	201.9	2
Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland	246.1	2	276.4	12	302.9	10
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	174·7	16	198.3	14	225.3	14
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	76.7	3	86.4	13	106.9	24
Austria	64.2	10	79.6	24	101.6	28
EFTA (excluding Iceland)	1,248.0	7	1,404.9	13	1,560.6	11
Western Germany	466.7	7	549.0	18	648.1	18
Netherlands	408.1	4	458.7	12	508.6	11
Belgium and Luxembourg	187.2	8	197.4	5	223.9	13
France	324.6	4	368.2	13	444.9	21
Italy	222.6	– 6	249.0	12	282.5	13
EEC	1,609.3	4	1,822.4	13	2,108.0	16
Greece	16.6	41	19.6	18	16.1	–18
Turkey	15.6	– 7	15.6	–	15.0	– 4
Yugoslavia	24.8	5	21.7	–12	18.4	–15
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	113.5	– 3	125·6	11	150.6	20
Other	0.0		0.1		0.3	
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	3,027.9	5	3,410.0	13	3,869.1	13

‡ From 1970 items valued at less than £50 have not been allocated to specific countries and areas.
*** See Note 1(e)

TABLE 22 *continued*. IMPORTS BY AREAS AND COUNTRIES (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Percentage increase on a year earlier in italics — £ million cif

	1969		1970‡		1971‡	
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Soviet Union	196.2	24	210.5	7	205.2	– 3
Poland	57.0	– 6	62.1	9	59.9	– 4
Eastern Germany	14.6	–17	16.1	10	19.6	22
Hungary	9.4	– 6	10.7	14	9·4	–13
Czechoslovakia	21.5	– 7	23.5	9	26.0	10
Romania	24.9	– 4	23.1	– 7	21.2	– 8
Other countries	7.3	– 3	8.3	13	8.2	– 1
TOTAL SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	330.9	9	354.3	7	349.4	– 1
LATIN AMERICA						
Cuba	5.4	–21	5.7	5	5.6	– 2
Mexico	14.5	–19	6.3	–56	7.1	12
Colombia	7.4	–17	8.9	20	5.6	–37
Venezuela	56.5	–23	50.8	–10	76.5	50
Peru	13.9	20	15.2	9	16.4	8
Brazil	50.7	34	62.7	24	69.7	11
Chile	72.2	28	64.8	–10	48.7	–25
Bolivia	34.2	30	28.5	–17	16.1	–44
Uruguay	13.1	–25	8.6	–35	6.6	–23
Argentine Republic	78.7	52	65.5	–17	57.1	–13
Other countries	8.8	– 3	8.7	– 1	8.5	– 2
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	355.5	12	325.7	– 8	317.9	– 2
REST OF THE WORLD						
Netherlands Dependencies	13.4	–21	13.8	3	17.2	24
Portuguese Dependencies	7.8	10	14.8	91	10.3	–30
Iraq	31.1	11	18.7	–40	36.8	96
Iran	73.2	–19	76.3	4	109.5	44
Israel	39.2	–11	44.9	14	53.8	20
Arab Republic of Egypt (*formerly* UAR)	9.3	–10	10.8	16	15.8	46
Saudi Arabia	85.4	24	104.8	23	172.8	65
Sudan	7.3	– 3	7.6	4	6.5	–14
Algeria	22.1	4	21.2	– 4	17.0	–20
Libya	151.0	– 4	167.0	11	191.6	15
Morocco	15.7	13	16.2	4	15.6	– 4
Republic of Zaire (*formerly* Congo (Kinshasa))	22.5	27	18.9	–16	18.7	– 1
Thailand	5.7	– 3	5.5	– 4	6.7	22
China	37.7	10	33.5	–11	31.7	– 5
Japan	104.6	– 9	134.6	29	201.4	50
Philippines	4.3	18	7.5	72	5.9	–22
Other countries	78.3	3	85.9	10	89.6	4
TOTAL REST OF THE WORLD	708.6	– 1	782.0	10	1,000.8	28
TOTAL NON -STERLING AREA	6,062.1	5	6,727.7	11	7,270.8	8
LOW VALUE ITEMS ‡			18.9		19.8	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	8,315.0	5	9,036.8	9	9,833.9	9

‡ From 1970 items valued at less than £50 have not been allocated to specific countries and areas.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Overseas trade statistics basis)
Recorded values
Quarters

£ million

Section or Division	Exports				Imports			
	1st quarter, 1971	2nd quarter, 1971	3rd quarter, 1971	4th quarter, 1971	1st quarter, 1971	2nd quarter, 1971	3rd quarter, 1971	4th quarter, 1971
0. FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS Total	60.6	66.9	71.9	81.2	514.1	506.4	462.2	487.2
00 Live animals	5.3	4.8	5.8	9.7	17.0	18.3	19.5	16.4
01 Meat and meat preparations	4.7	5.9	4.9	7.9	105.1	120.2	126.2	113.5
02 Dairy products and eggs	3.1	4.1	5.2	6.4	68.9	52.2	48.1	68.6
03 Fish and fish preparations	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.5	19.9	16.3	18.7	28.4
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	9.2	9.4	10.4	9.5	74.2	77.0	68.6	62.9
05 Fruit and vegetables	6.3	5.7	5.6	8.0	105.9	119.9	82.4	85.6
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	7.3	9.4	11.5	9.2	34.5	31.2	25.1	33.2
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.3	54.6	45.3	48.1	49.5
08 Feeding stuffs for animals	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.4	23.8	18.2	17.7	21.0
09 Miscellaneous	5.2	6.1	5.5	6.3	9.8	7.8	7.9	8.1
1. BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO Total	56.7	79.5	94.4	76.0	43.5	55.6	49.2	60.0
11 Beverages	46.8	69.0	83.6	64.4	17.4	22.9	28.6	30.5
12 Tobacco	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.6	26.1	32.7	20.6	29.5
2. CRUDE MATERIALS INEDIBLE Total	62.0	65.6	64.7	75.2	290.1	286.3	300.1	286.9
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	13.9	12.2	12.9	20.2	18.4	14.6	19.5	21.4
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	8.8	9.2	9.2	10.9
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.2	14.7	12.9	13.2	12.0
24 Wood, lumber and cork	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	49.8	60.6	72.4	62.3
25 Pulp and waste paper	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	40.1	41.3	39.1	40.9
26 Textile fibres not manufactured and their waste	20.4	23.2	21.1	22.5	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.1
27 Crude fertilisers and minerals	11.9	12.2	11.6	12.7	16.4	16.4	15.7	15.0
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	5.5	7.7	8.8	7.6	84.8	79.2	79.8	74.4
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5	15.8	11.9	16.0	17.0
3. MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, ETC. Total	50.1	62.4	60.9	62.5	319.7	324.2	287.8	317.6
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	43.9	56.5	55.7	56.0	301.5	309.6	272.3	303.7
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.6	18.2	14.6	15.5	13.9
4. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS Total	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.0	28.1	28.5	26.7	25.6
5. CHEMICALS Total	196.2	233.2	223.2	232.0	147.6	143.7	139.4	138.0
51 Chemical elements and compounds	51.5	61.0	60.0	59.1	61.7	58.0	56.9	59.5
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	20.0	22.4	22.0	24.2	9.5	10.0	9.1	9.6
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	36.0	46.4	42.2	43.9	9.4	9.6	9.0	9.7
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	16.6	18.0	18.3	19.3	6.9	7.4	7.1	5.3
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	8.9	5.1	6.0	6.0
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	35.1	41.2	39.4	44.2	29.0	30.5	31.3	28.5
All other chemical materials and products	35.5	43.4	40.9	40.2	22.3	23.1	20.0	19.4
6. MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL Total	494.0	567.8	565.4	605.2	466.9	506.1	498.6	537.0
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	12.6	14.9	12.4	14.8	9.0	9.2	10.3	9.5
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	21.8	27.9	26.9	27.0	8.7	8.7	7.6	8.0
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	28.5	28.3	26.7	30.5
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	22.4	25.5	23.7	25.9	62.2	61.2	65.2	68.2
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	94.7	110.7	102.4	118.1	80.1	76.9	80.7	87.3
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	109.7	123.5	157.0	144.2	78.4	121.6	119.5	144.9
67 Iron and steel	83.3	107.6	100.3	111.2	56.6	46.1	48.6	55.1
68 Non-ferrous metals	77.0	73.0	66.3	81.3	117.0	124.7	112.4	106·5
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	69.8	81.4	73.8	79.5	26.4	29.4	27.6	27.1
7. MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT Total	879.8	1,030.2	930.9	1,024.2	434.7	428.8	402.4	465.4
71 Machinery other than electric	430.4	508.8	471.0	534.7	230.4	221.4	215.8	236.4
72 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	152.3	171.5	155.0	168.8	89.8	90.6	90·9	103.6
73 Transport equipment	297.1	349.9	304.8	320.7	114.5	116.8	95.7	125.4
8. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES Total	175.9	208.3	215.1	238.0	161.0	178.8	176.3	184.9
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	5.4	6.2	6.1	7.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7
82 Furniture	6.5	7.7	7.2	8.8	4.9	5.4	5.1	6.0
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
84 Clothing	26.2	27.7	37.6	38.0	40.7	43.0	45.3	49.2
85 Footwear	7.6	7.7	10.2	10.9	14.7	14.2	14.2	11.5
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	55.3	66.4	60.8	70.9	37.3	42.6	44.4	41.6
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	74.0	91.5	92·0	101.1	58.8	69.1	62.2	71.5
5-8. MANUFACTURED GOODS Total	1,746.0	2,039.5	1,934.7	2,099.4	1,210.2	1,257.3	1,216.7	1,325.2
9. COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND Total	42.5	67.9	73.0	71.2	28.4	29.4	27.2	39.4
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	2,020.2	2,384.6	2,302.2	2,468.6	2,434.0	2,487.8	2,370.0	2,542.0

K TRADE IN 1971
continued

Western Europe

Imports from Western Europe continued to expand last year at a rate faster than for total imports. They reached £3,869 million compared with £3,410 million in 1970. The fastest growth was in imports from the Common Market countries which increased by 16 per cent to £2,108 million, but those from the EFTA countries rose by 11 per cent, a rate similar to that of the previous year, to reach £1,561 million. There was strong growth from each of the EEC countries as there was from the EFTA countries with the exception of Norway, imports from which were only a little higher than in 1970, increases in imports of machinery, motor cars and some semi-manufactured goods being largely offset by a reduction in imports of wood pulp. Most of the increase occurred in imports of semi- and fully-finished manufactured goods of which Western Europe supplied half of our imports in 1971. One of the largest increases was from Western Germany, where there was a substantial rise in imports of machinery and transport equipment which were over a quarter more in value than in 1970. The value of imports of motor cars, also, from Western Germany was nearly doubled in 1971. Imports from the rest of Western Europe increased by 10 per cent, due entirely to an increase of 20 per cent in imports from Spain and the Canary Islands; imports from other countries in this group fell by 13 per cent.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America last year fell back from their 1970 level. In that year imports had fallen back from the high rates reached with their expansion in recent years. In 1971, the large increases in imports from Venezuela and Brazil and the small increases from Peru and Mexico were more than offset by sharp falls in imports from Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The increase in imports from Venezuela largely reflected higher prices for oil. Much lower copper imports with prices considerably less than in 1970 accounted for all the decline in imports from Chile. The value of imports of tin ores from Bolivia has almost halved: the quantities imported as well as the prices were well down compared with 1970.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe eased back a little last year after expanding rapidly for some years. The reductions were widespread over most commodities but there were a few increases, more notably in imports of machinery and some other finished manufactures, mostly consumer goods, such as clothing and footwear. The total value of imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe amounted to £349 million last year, a little more than 1 per cent less than the high 1970 total. There were reductions in imports from most countries in the group; the largest reduction being from the Soviet Union itself (the biggest single country in the area). There were a few increases, from Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia in particular.

Rest of the World

There was strong growth last year in imports from the 'Rest of the World' group of countries in the non sterling area. The value of these imports rose to £1,000 million compared with £782 million in 1970, a rise of some 30 per cent. Higher imports from the oil producing countries, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Libya, again reflecting higher prices for oil, accounted for more than half of this increase in value. Of the remainder, the largest contribution was from Japan, imports from which rose by 50 per cent; inter alia, imports of machinery and transport equipment rose by two-thirds in value but there were also significant increases in imports of other finished manufactures, canned salmon, textiles, and iron and steel. There were some reductions in imports from some of the other less important sources of supply in this group of countries.

Notes

1(a) **Trade figures on a balance of payments basis.** The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 4 and 5 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1971 (Table 7 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables A1, B1, C and D are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 4 and 5. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 6-22 and, seasonally adjusted, in Tables A1, B1, C and D. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) **Visible Balance.** The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above.

1(d) **Recording of Exports.** The re-emergency of some under-recording of exports in 1970 was announced by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in the House of Commons on November 16, 1970. Checks made of export documents received against ship and aircraft manifests indicated that the level of under-recording had been about 2 per cent.

The new scheme for the statistical documentation of exports which was devised to ensure the full recording, applied to all goods shipped on or after October 25, 1971. Since most of the exports recorded in November and December 1971 had been documented under the new scheme it has been provisionally assumed that recording for November and December 1971 was virtually complete. This provisional assumption will be reviewed when checks of documents against manifests are completed.

A consequence of the preparation for and the operation of the new scheme was that export documents were submitted more quickly than they had been in the past. This speeding up in the flow of documents began in September 1971 and continued in each successive month for the rest of the year.

A speeding up in the flow of documents in any month represents neither an increase in the shipment of exports in the month nor a reduction in under-recording but rather a bringing forward of documents which would otherwise be submitted in a later month. It is therefore necessary to make some deduction from the seasonally adjusted figures on a trade statistics basis for this speeding up.

The figures in this article for total exports and, in consequence, for the visible balance include an addition of 2 per cent of the value of exports for the months January to August 1971. The figures for September and October 1971 contain no net allowance since the addition for under-recording was offset by the deduction for speeding-up in these months. The figures for November and December 1971 include provisional deductions of £10 million and £5 million respectively to take accountf o the effect of speeding-up. The net effect of these adjustments over the year 1971 amounted to an addition of £103 million (see Table 4).

It is not possible to make estimates of the extent of under-recording or speeding up on exports to different areas or of different commodity classes and the figures in the Overseas Trade Statistics are not adjusted.

1(e) **Libya and the sterling area.** All figures relating to Libya are included with the 'Rest of the World' series (and excluded from the sterling area in all tables).

2 Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for 1971 were published on 28th January 1972.†

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, December 1971, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (Annual Subscription £25.05).

Civil aviation balance of payments

In 1970 the total number of passengers travelling to and from the UK by air was 21.8 million, over 3 million more than in 1969, an increase of almost 17 per cent, comparing closely with 18 per cent in 1969. Fastest growth was again on non-scheduled services which increased by 29 per cent, against a 12 per cent increase on scheduled services, the proportion of passengers on charter flights increasing from 30 per cent in 1969 to 33 per cent in 1970. In the first nine months of 1971 charter traffic continued to grow almost as rapidly with an increase of 24 per cent over the same period in 1970 but growth in scheduled traffic slowed markedly (6 per cent) resulting in a growth in total traffic of 12 per cent.

The weight of cargo carried by air to and from the United Kingdom which had increased by 22 per cent between 1968 and 1969 grew by only 7 per cent in 1970 although the increase in value mainly reflecting higher prices, was 13 per cent. In the first three quarters of 1971 the air freight market contracted, the volume of cargo carried being 12 per cent lower than in the same period of 1970.

UK airlines

The share of total passenger traffic to and from the United Kingdom carried by United Kingdom airlines in 1970 was 58 per cent, the same as in the previous year. The share of scheduled traffic declined from 48 per cent in 1969 to 46 per cent in 1970 but the share of non-scheduled traffic, much of which originates in the United Kingdom, increased from 80 to 83 per cent. Total revenues of British airlines from international services in 1970 are estimated at £423 million compared with £385 million in 1969, an increase of 10 per cent. This is considerably lower than the increase in international traffic but average revenue yields have decreased because of the fast growth in the lower rated non-scheduled market and the increased use of promotional and special fares in the scheduled sector. Revenues earned from overseas residents are estimated at £234 million in 1970, an increase of 7 per cent over 1969. Included in this figure is £29 million earnings from the carriage of exports, the same as in 1969; between the two years the United Kingdom airlines share of the tonnage of this traffic fell from 40 to 34 per cent. Expenditure overseas increased faster than revenue and, at £146 million, was 18 per cent higher than in 1969. The steep rise in costs is partly accounted for by extra expenditure incurred on anti-hijacking measures.

In the first three quarters of 1971 overseas revenue was 8 per cent higher than in the same period of 1970 but expenditure rose by 10 per cent.

Overseas airlines

In 1970 foreign operators carried 9.1 million passengers to and from the United Kingdom, some 17 per cent more than in 1969. It is estimated that 36 per cent of these were United Kingdom residents, a slightly lower proportion than in 1969. The fares paid to foreign airlines by United Kingdom residents are estimated at £102 million, 5 per cent more than in 1969. In the first nine months of 1971 foreign airlines' earnings are estimated to have grown at twice this rate. Freight on imports is estimated to have earned foreign airlines £28 million in 1970, 27 per cent more than in 1969. Overseas operators continued to increase their share of the tonnage of this traffic, and the proportion carried by foreign airlines rose from 60 per cent in 1969 to 64 per cent in 1970.

Expenditure by overseas airlines in the United Kingdom rose from £69 million in 1969 to £82 million in 1970, an increase of 19 per cent, and continued to rise at about the same rate in the first nine months of 1971.

Net balance of payments

The civil aviation net balance which rose sharply to £41 million in 1969 dropped back to £37 million in 1970. A general slackening in demand in the scheduled sector as the year progressed coupled with a deteriorating competitive position because of the non-availability of the Boeing 747 aircraft, and the flatness of the air cargo market inhibited the growth in overseas revenue earned by United Kingdom airlines, while overseas costs continued to rise steeply. Estimates for the first three quarters of 1971 indicate that, although the market remained generally depressed, United Kingdom airlines after a poor first quarter improved their competitive position in the second and third quarters and although costs were still rising at a faster rate than revenue there was an increase in the net balance.

STATISTICAL NOTES

The following notes explain briefly the derivation of the estimates: Fuller particulars will be found in the annual publication: *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* (HMSO).

United Kingdom airlines

CREDITS. Passenger revenue relates to all tickets sold outside the United Kingdom and used on British aircraft together with receipts from carrying passengers' excess baggage, and revenue, received from overseas residents travelling on charter flights. Freight revenue includes receipts from carrying United Kingdom exports. Payments for the carriage of imports by British airlines are regarded as transactions between United Kingdom residents and do not enter into the balance of payments. Other revenue comprises receipts from carrying overseas air mails, receipts from the leasing of aircraft and settlements of sums due from overseas airlines under pooling arrangements.

DEBITS. Disbursements abroad include airport landing fees, other airport charges, purchases of fuel and stores, charter payments, crews' expenses, operating costs of overseas offices, commission to agents, advertising, settlements of sums due to overseas airlines under pooling arrangements and other miscellaneous expenditure abroad.

Overseas airlines

CREDITS. These are disbursements in the United Kingdom of the same nature as the items listed under debits of United Kingdom Airlines.

DEBITS. The earnings of overseas airlines from the transport of United Kingdom residents and of goods imported into the United Kingdom. Freight on United Kingdom exports is paid by consignees abroad and is not a transaction in the balance of payments. Other debits include payments for United Kingdom airmails carried, as reported by the Post Office.

TABLE 1. CIVIL AVIATION BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY (Current Prices £ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
UK Airlines Earnings on International Services	264	283	331	385	423
UK Airlines Overseas Earnings	141	152	178	218	234
UK Airlines Overseas Expenditure	82	90	103	124	146
UK Airlines Overseas Net Balance	+ 59	+ 62	+ 75	+ 94	+ 88
Overseas Airlines Earnings in UK	68	82	103	122	133
Overseas Airlines Expenditure in UK	39	47	57	69	82
Overseas Airlines Net Balance in UK	− 29	− 35	− 46	− 53	− 51
Civil Aviation Net Balance	+ 30	+ 27	+ 29	+ 41	+ 37

(*continued on next page*)

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TABLE 2. CIVIL AVIATION BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—UNADJUSTED (Current Prices £ million)

	Net balance			Credits					Debits				
					United Kingdom airlines			Overseas airlines disbursements in the United Kingdom		United Kingdom disbursements abroad	Overseas airlines		
	Net surplus	United Kingdom airlines	Overseas airlines	Total credits	Passengers	Freight on exports	Other		Total debits		Passengers	Freight on imports	Other
1963	+27	+44	−17	131	80	9	16	26	104	61	34	7	2
1964	+27	+51	−24	143	89	11	14	29	116	63	43	9	1
1965	+28	+55	−27	162	99	13	15	35	134	72	51	9	2
1966	+30	+59	−29	180	108	16	17	39	150	82	55	10	3
1967	+27	+62	−35	199	114	19	19	47	172	90	67	13	2
1968	+29	+75	−46	235	132	24	22	57	206	103	83	17	3
1969	+41	+94	−53	287	163	29	26	69	246	124	97	22	3
1970	+37	+88	−51	316	177	29	28	82	279	146	102	28	3
1968 1st quarter	+ 3	+12	− 9	45	24	6	5	10	42	23	14	5	—
2nd quarter	+ 5	+16	−11	55	29	5	6	15	50	24	21	4	1
3rd quarter	+15	+31	−16	81	50	6	6	19	66	31	30	4	1
4th quarter	+ 6	+16	−10	54	29	7	5	13	48	25	18	4	1
1969 1st quarter	+ 5	+15	−10	53	28	7	6	12	48	26	16	5	1
2nd quarter	+ 9	+24	−15	71	40	7	7	17	62	30	26	5	1
3rd quarter	+19	+38	−19	98	60	8	7	23	79	37	35	6	1
4th quarter	+ 8	+17	− 9	65	35	7	6	17	57	31	20	6	—
1970 1st quarter	+ 3	+13	−10	62	33	7	6	16	59	33	19	6	1
2nd quarter	+11	+24	−13	80	45	7	6	22	69	34	27	7	1
3rd quarter	+22	+37	−15	106	63	7	9	27	84	42	34	7	1
4th quarter	+ 2	+15	−13	68	38	7	6	17	66	36	22	7	1
1971 1st quarter	—	+10	−10	61	32	7	3	19	61	32	22	7	—
2nd quarter	+16	+24	− 8	89	50	7	6	26	73	39	26	7	1
3rd quarter	+26	+44	−18	124	76	8	10	30	98	50	40	7	1

TABLE 3. CIVIL AVIATION BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—QUARTERLY 1968-1971 —Seasonally Adjusted (Current Prices £ million)

	Net balance			Credits			Debits		
	Total	United Kingdom airlines	Overseas airlines	Total	United Kingdom airlines	Overseas airlines	Total	United Kingdom airlines	Overseas airlines
1968 1st quarter	+ 7	+18	−11	57	43	14	50	25	25
2nd quarter	+ 5	+16	−11	54	40	14	49	24	25
3rd quarter	+ 8	+19	−11	60	45	15	52	26	26
4th quarter	+ 9	+22	−13	64	49	15	55	27	28
1969 1st quarter	+10	+22	−12	67	51	16	57	29	28
2nd quarter	+ 9	+24	−15	71	55	16	62	31	31
3rd quarter	+10	+24	−14	72	55	17	62	31	31
4th quarter	+12	+24	−12	77	57	20	65	33	32
1970 1st quarter	+ 8	+21	−13	77	57	20	69	36	33
2nd quarter	+10	+24	−14	79	59	20	69	35	34
3rd quarter	+11	+22	−11	79	58	21	68	36	32
4th quarter	+ 8	+21	−13	81	60	21	73	39	34
1971 1st quarter	+ 4	+17	−13	76	52	24	72	35	37
2nd quarter	+15	+23	− 8	88	64	24	73	41	32
3rd quarter	+14	+26	−12	93	69	24	79	43	36

TABLE 4. INTERNATIONAL AIR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM —Passengers in thousands: Percentages in italics

	1967		1968		1969		1970		Change 1969-70 per cent
Scheduled services	11,115	100.0	11,739	100.0	12,932	100.0	14,474	100.0	*11.9*
United Kingdom airlines	5,596	50.3	5,748	49.0	6,285	48.6	6,636	45.9	*5.6*
Short haul	4,483	40.3	4,659	39.7	5,017	38.8	5,251	36.3	*4.7*
Long haul	1,113	10.0	1,089	9.3	1,267	9.8	1,385	9.6	*9.3*
Overseas airlines	5,520	49.7	5,991	51.0	6,647	51.4	7,838	54.1	*17.9*
Short haul	3,923	35.3	4,125	35.1	4,628	35.8	5,327	36.8	*15.1*
Long haul	1,597	14.4	1,866	15.9	2,019	15.6	2,510	17.3	*24.3*
Charter services	3,535	100.0	4,044	100.0	5,757	100.0	7,365	100.0	*27.9*
United Kingdom airlines	2,732	77.3	3,223	79.7	4,577	79.5	6,083	82.6	*32.9*
Short haul	2,387	67.5	2,801	69.3	4,048	70.3	5,349	72.6	*32.1*
Long haul	345	9.8	422	10.4	530	9.2	734	10.0	*38.5*
Overseas airlines	803	22.7	821	20.3	1,179	20.5	1,282	17.4	*8.7*
Short haul	521	14.7	458	11.3	549	9.5	621	8.4	*13.1*
Long haul	282	8.0	363	9.0	630	11.0	661	9.0	*4.9*
All operations	14,651	100.0	15,784	100.0	18,689	100.0	21,838	100.0	*16.8*
United Kingdom airlines	8,328	56.9	8,971	56.9	10,862	58.1	12,719	58.2	*17.1*
Short haul	6,870	46.9	7,460	47.3	9,065	48.5	10,600	48.5	*16.9*
Long haul	1,458	10.0	1,511	9.6	1,797	9.6	2,119	9.7	*17.9*
Overseas airlines	6,323	43.1	6,812	43.1	7,827	41.9	9,120	41.8	*16.5*
Short haul	4,444	30.3	4,583	29.0	5,178	27.7	5,948	27.2	*14.9*
Long haul	1,879	12.8	2,229	14.1	2,649	14.2	3,171	14.5	*19.7*

Note: Short haul: Europe including Mediterranean Islands.
Long haul: Destinations outside Europe.

TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL AIR FREIGHT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

—Metric tonnes in thousands: Percentages in italics

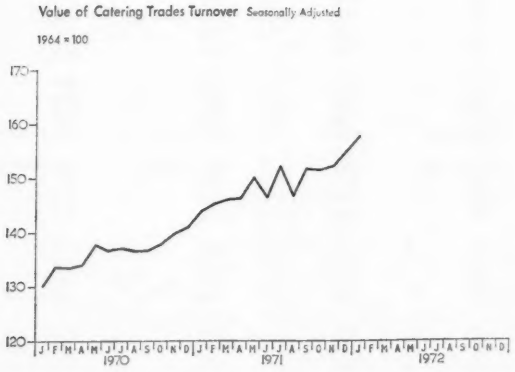
	1967		1968		1969		1970		Change 1969-70 per cent
Schedule services	288.4	100.0	317.7	100.0	388.0	100.0	403.9	100.0	*4.1*
United Kingdom airlines	138.8	48.1	133.7	42.1	149.9	38.6	13.26	32.8	*−11.5*
Imports	63.7	22.1	58.0	18.3	66.2	17.0	62.8	15.5	*− 5.1*
Exports	75.1	26.0	75.7	23.8	83.8	21.6	69.8	17.3	*−16.7*
Overseas airlines	149.6	51.9	184.0	57.9	238.1	61.4	271.3	67.2	*13.9*
Imports	69.9	24.3	81.4	25.6	104.0	26.8	120.4	29.8	*15.8*
Exports	79.7	27.6	102.6	32.3	134.1	34.6	150.9	37.4	*12.5*
Charter services	18.9	100.0	27.3	100.0	32.9	100.0	44.4	100.0	*35.0*
United Kingdom airlines	10.1	53.4	15.0	54.9	18.5	56.4	23.9	53.8	*29.2*
Imports	3.8	20.1	5.9	21.6	6.2	19.0	9.2	20.7	*48.4*
Exports	6.3	33.3	9.1	33.3	12.3	37.4	14.7	33.1	*19.5*
Overseas airlines	8.8	46.6	12.3	45.1	14.3	43.6	20.5	46.2	*43.4*
Imports	2.9	15.4	4.2	15.4	6.8	20.7	10.0	22.6	*47.1*
Exports	5.9	31.2	8.1	29.7	7.5	22.9	10.4	23.5	*38.7*
All operations (excluding vehicle ferry services)	307.3	100.0	345.0	100.0	420.9	100.0	448.3	100.0	*6.5*
United Kingdom airlines	148.9	48.5	148.7	43.1	168.5	40.0	156.5	34.9	*− 7.1*
Imports	67.5	22.0	64.0	18.6	72.4	17.2	72.0	16.0	*− 0.6*
Exports	81.4	26.5	84.7	24.5	96.1	22.8	84.6	18.9	*−12.0*
Overseas airlines	158.4	51.5	196.3	56.9	252.4	60.0	291.8	65.1	*15.6*
Imports	72.7	23.6	85.6	24.8	110.8	26.3	130.4	29.1	*17.7*
Exports	85.7	27.9	110.7	32.1	141.6	33.6	161.4	36.0	*14.0*
Cross channel vehicle ferry services	68.1		52.3		44.8		35.8		*−20.1*

Turnover of the catering trades, in January 1972

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the three months November-January was 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This was a greater increase than in other recent periods.

Recent percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chips shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 3rd quarter	10	10	7	12	−2
4th quarter	10	13	10	10	−3
1972 January	10	12	9	11	—


Value of Catering Trades Turnover Seasonally Adjusted
1964 = 100
170
160
150
140
130
120
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1970
1971
1972

Turnover of hairdressers in December 1971: correction

In Table 3, page 293, of the issue of February 17, 1972; for the index of turnover of total all hairdressers in December 1971, delete '107' and substitute '116'.

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1971 July	152
August	147
September*	152
October	151
November	152
December*	155
1972 January	158
1971 August-October	150
1971 November-1972 January	155
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The January 1972 period was the four weeks from January 2, 1972 to January 29, 1972. The January 1971 period was the four weeks from January 3 1971 to January 30, 1971.

Overseas aid for exporters

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Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1971

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's capital expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1971 is provisionally estimated to have been £349 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, about 9 per cent less than the revised third quarter figure. Investment in 1971 as a whole was about 8 per cent less than in 1970. This is consistent with the results of the May and August/September 1971 Investment Intentions Inquiries which indicated a fall of about 6 to 8 per cent in real terms between 1970 and 1971.

Expenditure on plant and machinery in 1971 was about 8 per cent lower than in 1970. Expenditure on new building was about 10 per cent lower and expenditure on vehicles was about 2 per cent lower.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the fourth quarter of 1971 was rather less than 1 per cent higher, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, than in the preceding quarter, and was below the level of the fourth quarter of 1970. The volume of expenditure in 1971 appears to have fallen by about 1½ per cent compared with that in the previous year, and this reduction was due to falls of 7 per cent for investment in vehicles and 6 per cent for plant and machinery, partly offset by a rise of 8 per cent for new building work.

Shipping industry

Quarterly estimates of investment for this industry tend to fluctuate, but the underlying trend is strongly upwards at present, and the provisional estimate of £80 million for the fourth quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, implies an increase over the year of some 22 per cent.

Revision of figures

The figures for earlier quarters of 1971 have been revised to take account of late returns not previously included. Revised estimates of capital expenditure in the fourth quarter taking into account late returns will be published in April.

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,402	1,210	1,068	124	724	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,837 (2,782)•	1,404 (1,379)•	1,206 (1,201)•	228 (203)•	730	625 (600)•	1,483 (1,453)•
1969	2,976 (3,031)•	1,501 (1,526)•	1,283 (1,288)•	192 (217)•	796	616 (641)•	1,564 (1,594)•
1970	3,196	1,631	1,317	248	796	645	1,755
1971	3,098	1,497	1,298	303	801	677	1,621
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	673	331	299	43	175	143	355
2nd quarter	669	332	297	40	182	133	354
3rd quarter	709	350	298	60	186	160	363
4th quarter	787 (732)•	391 (366)•	311 (306)•	85 (60)•	186	189 (164)•	412 (382)•
1969 1st quarter	691 (746)•	346 (371)•	308 (313)•	38 (63)•	194	143 (168)•	354 (384)•
2nd quarter	744	378	318	48	200	157	387
3rd quarter	773	388	329	55	204	159	410
4th quarter	769	389	328	51	198	158	413
1970 1st quarter	751	389	316	46	193	145	413
2nd quarter	816	411	330	75	201	176	439
3rd quarter	800	413	332	56	197	156	447
4th quarter	829	419	339	71	205	169	456
1971 1st quarter	757	390	312	56	199	147	412
2nd quarter	780	372	319	89	198	183	399
3rd quarter	797	386	333	78	207	174	416
4th quarter	764	349	335	80	197	173	394

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 54 per cent of total expenditure in 1969. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries,covered public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

• After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £25 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

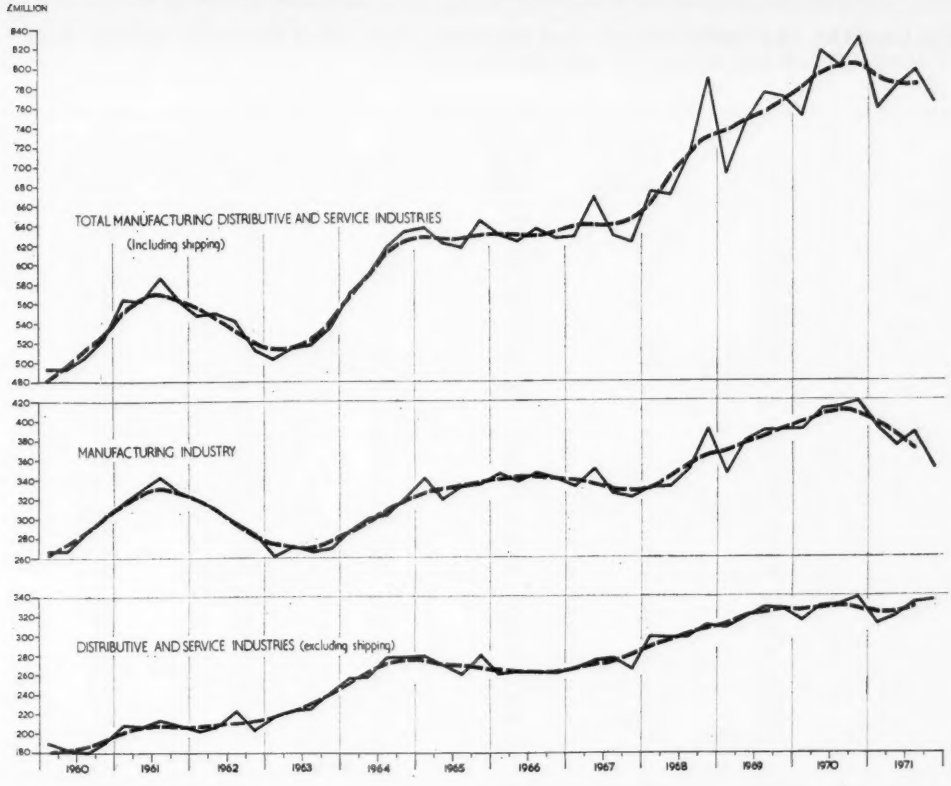


TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118.2	156.0	22.7	139.1	204.0	245.7	88.3	92.5	73.3	96.6	288.8	73.5	755.9
1961	1,315.3	164.2	31.0	171.1	266.4	268.2	118.0	110.3	80.3	105.8	347.4	70.1	897.8
1962	1,210.4	163.0	22.6	172.7	228.6	235.4	105.6	94.6	80.7	107.2	325.5	61.5	823.4
1963	1,070.2	163.9	30.0	134.3	136.1	233.8	100.9	85.7	79.7	105.9	267.2	74.1	728.9
1964	1,210.4	185.3	36.7	164.7	114.4	279.9	90.9	116.3	90.8	131.5	297.5	90.9	822.0
1965	1,326.9	186.9	35.8	209.1	122.8	293.6	107.5	132.0	98.8	150.4	323.8	93.7	909.4
1966	1,366.2	178.8	57.3	228.7	116.0	298.7	119.9	128.3	86.2	152.3	311.4	89.7	965.1
1967	1,328.1	206.4	83.4	191.0	116.4	292.6	119.8	104.3	83.7	130.5	271.8	94.2	962.1
1968	1,403.8 (1,378.8)*	219.9	95.4	190.4	110.8	298.2	110.8	140.2	85.8	152.3	284.1	102.4	1,071.3 (992.3)*
1969	1,501.1 (1,526.1)*	209.7	74.6	220.7	130.8	308.1	132.6	151.0	92.3	181.3	323.0	109.5	1,068.6 (1,093.6)*
1970	1,631.1	208.8	64.2	280.6	207.2	357.5	139.7	115.7	102.6	154.8	318.8	100.9	1,211.4
1971	1,497.1										286.4	98.6	1,112.1
1965 1st quarter	340.5	47.0	9.2	51.1	28.7	78.8	25.9	34.6	26.8	38.4	86.6	23.5	230.4
2nd quarter	318.8	44.8	8.3	50.2	28.1	69.8	24.7	31.3	26.1	35.5	78.8	22.7	217.3
3rd quarter	333.2	47.8	8.5	57.1	28.8	67.8	27.5	34.2	22.8	37.7	80.9	22.6	228.7
4th quarter	335.4	47.3	9.8	50.7	27.2	77.2	29.4	31.9	23.1	38.8	77.5	24.9	233.0
1966 1st quarter	344.6	45.3	12.0	60.5	28.7	73.5	32.3	31.4	20.6	40.3	77.8	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	336.8	44.1	13.3	54.6	27.6	75.2	29.8	34.5	20.7	37.0	75.5	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	345.3	43.9	16.5	57.7	29.2	75.6	28.9	31.9	21.5	40.1	78.4	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	339.5	45.5	15.5	55.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	30.5	23.4	34.9	79.7	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	331.8	51.2	16.5	47.4	29.8	73.4	30.2	28.1	21.0	34.2	75.3	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	349.8	52.4	21.8	54.9	31.6	77.4	31.7	26.1	22.0	31.9	71.3	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	325.1	50.7	22.5	43.0	30.0	71.7	28.8	24.7	21.4	32.3	62.9	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	321.4	52.1	22.6	45.7	25.0	70.1	29.1	25.4	19.3	32.1	62.3	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	330.9	49.4	20.4	43.4	32.4	70.7	27.5	31.1	21.5	34.5	63.9	25.9	241.1
2nd quarter	331.9	53.2	23.4	46.2	26.8	70.5	26.4	28.8	19.4	37.2	68.9	24.0	239.0
3rd quarter	350.0	58.0	22.3	46.0	25.5	74.9	31.6	34.3	20.2	37.2	75.0	25.4	249.6
4th quarter	391.0 (366.0)*	59.3	29.3	54.8	26.1	82.1	25.3	46.0	24.7	43.4	76.3	27.1	287.6 (262.6)*
1969 1st quarter	345.6 (370.6)*	51.7	21.4	49.1	25.4	74.4	26.0	37.9	18.1	41.6	79.5	26.1	240.0 (265.0)*
2nd quarter	378.1	53.9	18.2	54.9	32.8	75.2	32.1	39.8	24.0	47.2	82.4	29.5	266.2
3rd quarter	388.4	52.8	18.2	59.8	33.9	79.4	35.6	37.4	25.2	46.1	82.2	27.3	278.9
4th quarter	389.0	51.3	16.8	56.9	38.7	79.1	38.9	35.9	25.0	46.4	78.9	26.6	283.5
1970 1st quarter	389.1	50.3	14.6	66.7	42.5	86.9	32.5	30.2	26.5	38.9	78.9	25.6	284.6
2nd quarter	410.6	52.9	15.7	68.6	48.0	91.4	36.2	31.0	26.4	40.4	83.6	25.7	301.3
3rd quarter	412.6	49.7	19.7	72.1	49.2	90.8	37.2	30.0	24.9	39.0	79.6	24.4	308.6
4th quarter	418.8	55.9	14.2	73.2	67.5	88.4	33.8	24.5	24.8	36.5	76.7	25.2	316.9
1971 1st quarter	389.9	52.9	19.5	63.8	63.2	80.2	24.2	28.9	19.5	37.7	73.8	25.5	290.6
2nd quarter	372.0	50.3	19.6	56.6	55.9	75.8	24.1	29.0	20.0	40.2	73.9	24.1	274.0
3rd quarter	385.9	56.8	26.1	64.0	58.3	72.2	24.9	23.3	18.2	42.1	73.6	25.2	287.1
4th quarter	349.3										65.1	23.8	260.4

(*continued on next page*)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,206 (1,201)*	131	232	843 (838)*	440	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,283 (1,288)*	127	243	913 (918)*	466	321	495 (500)*
1970	1,317	124	249	944	470	304	543
1971	1,298				506	284	508
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	188	111	75	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	299	35	55	209	110	76	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	209	112	71	115
3rd quarter	298	31	59	208	110	76	113
4th quarter	311 (306)*	36	59	218 (213)*	108	78	124 (119)*
1969 1st quarter	308 (313)*	32	59	217 (222)*	114	80	114 (119)*
2nd quarter	318	31	60	226	116	81	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	237	120	79	131
4th quarter	328	32	64	232	117	82	130
1970 1st quarter	316	31	62	223	113	74	129
2nd quarter	330	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	332	32	63	238	116	77	139
4th quarter	339	29	62	248	125	75	139
1971 1st quarter	312	29	63	219	123	68	121
2nd quarter	319	30	67	222	121	73	125
3rd quarter	333	30	66	237	131	73	129
4th quarter	335				131	71	134

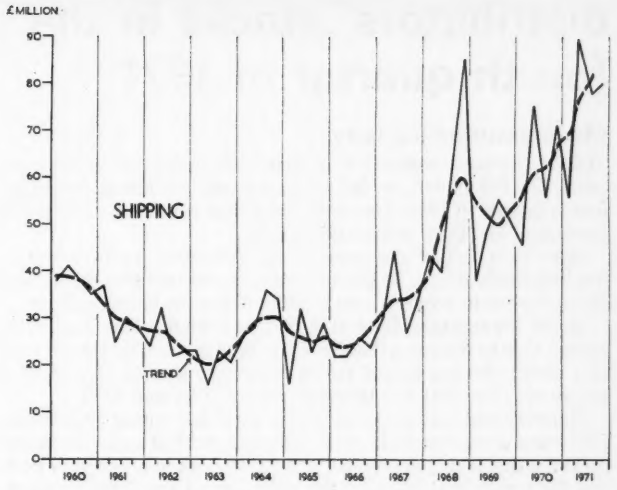
A new technique of 'urban street fogging' being carried out in Abu Dhabi. A 'fog' of insecticides to control the swarms of flies which spread diseases such as malaria, cholera and yellow fever is dispersed by Land-Rover. The process can be carried out without disturbance to the normal life of the town. The picture is from a new 16 mm sound and colour film, 'The Swirling Safeguard' introduced by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts, who have developed this method of control for Public Health purposes in many parts of the world.

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,902	1,035	705	162
1961	2,913	1,253	808	132
1962	2,119	1,183	829	107
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84
1964	2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965	2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966	2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967	2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968	3,230	1,632	1,352	247
1969	3,523	1,813	1,492	217
1970	4,055	2,137	1,618	301
1971	4,264	2,149	1,731	385
1965 1st quarter	638	338	285	15
2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966 1st quarter	661	361	279	21
2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967 1st quarter	675	358	288	29
2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968 1st quarter	732	359	332	41
2nd quarter	744	371	330	43
3rd quarter	787	405	323	59
4th quarter	968	497	367	104
1969 1st quarter	778	386	355	38
2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
3rd quarter	896	470	369	57
4th quarter	997	524	404	70
1970 1st quarter	894	464	379	50
2nd quarter	995	510	399	87
3rd quarter	1,002	546	395	61
4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971 1st quarter	981	510	407	65
2nd quarter	1,038	511	419	108
3rd quarter	1,084	561	429	93
4th quarter	1,162	567	476	119

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended January 29, 1972.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£	£
High cost films	580,917	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	69,629	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	14,234	
		664,780
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		30,238
		695,018

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to February 14, 1972, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for five weeks ended January 29, 1972. 473,000

The third interim allocation for the fifteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, March 10, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Land of The Morning	BR/E 36034/12/3/77	14	March 7	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Film Services (London) Ltd.
Zee & Co.	BR/E 36035/12/3/77	109	March 7	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Zee Films Ltd.
Wedding Night	BR/E 36036/12/3/77	99	March 7	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Ardmore-Krasne Productions Ltd.
Fun and Games	BR/E 36037/12/3/77	92	March 7	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Philip N. Krasne Enterprises Ltd.
Crucible of Terror	BR/E 36038/12/3/77	90	March 7	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Glendale Film Productions Ltd.
Steptoe & Son	BR/E 36041/12/3/77	98	March 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Associated London Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2231	BR/E35884/12/3/77	7	March 10	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2231 A	BR/E 35885/12/3/77	7	March 10	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
This–That And The Other	F 36029	78	March 7	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Regal Films, Rome.
I Do It My Way	F 36030	66	March 7	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Durniok Productions, Berlin
Naughty Knickers	F 36031	82	March 7	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Lisa Film GmbH, Munich
Hells Creatures	F 36032	78	March 7	Duk Films Ltd.	Stereo Films, Madrid
A Date With A Lonely Girl	F 36033	78	March 7	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Peter Hyams Productions Inc.
Lady Frankenstein	F 36039	99	March 7	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Condor International Productions S.R.L., Rome
Roller Derby	F 36040	94	March 7	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Jerry Seltzer and Michael Hamilburg
Skin Game	F 36042	102	March 8	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Cherokee Production
The Ski Raiders	F 36043	90	March 8	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Englund-Rissien Company.

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1971

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURERS' stocks are provisionally estimated to have increased by £36 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, during the fourth quarter of 1971. This followed a large run down of stocks in the second and third quarter of the year.

More than half of the increase was accounted for by a rise in finished goods stocks. Stocks of materials and fuel showed a small fall and work in progress rose slightly during the fourth quarter.

Stocks fell substantially during 1971 as a whole. This is only the second time in the series that there has been destocking for the year as a whole: the last annual fall in stocks was in 1967. The stocks/output ratio for 1971 was below the level of 1969 and 1970.

Materials and fuel stocks showed a sharp fall during 1971 which followed a consistent build up in materials and fuel stocks since the period of destocking in 1966-67. The fall in work in progress in 1971 was the first annual fall since the series started and followed small increases in stockbuilding in the previous two years. Finished goods stocks rose in 1971 but by considerably less than the high stockbuilding in 1969 and the moderate increase in finished goods stocks in 1970.

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £7 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1971. This more than offset the very small rise during the first nine months of 1971, so that there appears to have been a fall in these stocks over the year—the first recorded in this series. Retailers' stocks rose by £36 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter, and these stocks showed an increase over the year, following the fall in 1970 which is now indicated by revised figures.

Revisions to previous figures

The figures for retailers' stocks in 1970 and 1971 have been revised to take account of the results of the Inquiry into Distributive and Service Industries for 1970. Figures for earlier quarters of 1971 for manufacturers and wholesalers have been revised to take account of late returns not previously included. The stocks/output series has also been revised. Revised figures for the fourth quarter will be published in April.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

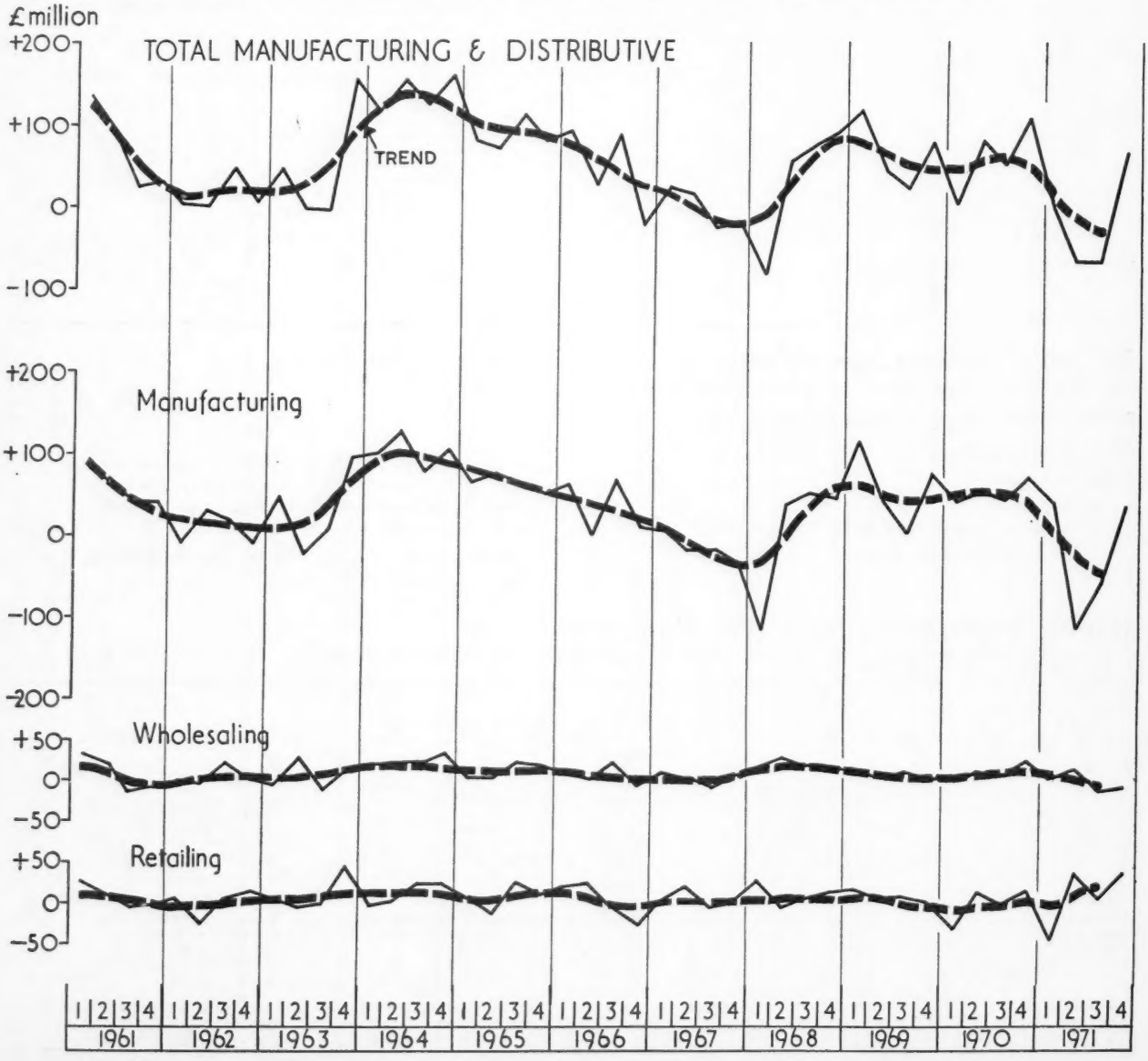


TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manu-facturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	10,067	7,509	1,266	1,293
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	243	214	42	–13
1971	–66	–96	–6	36
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	81	55	12	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–1	41	2	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	12	38
3rd quarter	–65	–59	–12	6
4th quarter	65	36	–7	36

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manu-facturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manu-facture	Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manu-facturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1970	7,509	968	760	534	3,735	759	752	2,561	2,749	2,199
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–96							–95	–46	45
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	– 6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	– 6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	– 3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	– 4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	36							–5	14	27

(continued on next page)

MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1970	1,266	767	111	388
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	8	–6	40
1971	–6			
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–9	—	10
2nd quarter	12	7	–4	8
3rd quarter	7	–2	–3	12
4th quarter	23	12	—	10
1971 1st quarter	2	–14	5	10
2nd quarter	12	10	4	–3
3rd quarter	–12	–1	1	–12
4th quarter	–7			

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1970	13,359	10,018	1,670	1,671
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,165	902	164	100
1971	680	411	102	167
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	17	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	237	176	16	46
2nd quarter	263	145	45	73
3rd quarter	18	–7	55	–30
4th quarter	168	98	–8	78

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for December
- Paper and paper making materials for December
- Wood chipboard for January
- Tools and implements for November
- Tape recorders for October
- Wheeled tractors for January.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Bedding and soft furnishing for third quarter 1971
- Industrial trucks and tractors for fourth quarter 1971
- Toys, games and children's carriages for third quarter 1971
- Carpets for third quarter 1971
- Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures for third quarter 1971
- Numerically controlled metal-working machine tools for third quarter 1971

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
- Instalment credit business of finance houses for January
- Instalment credit business of retailers for January

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:
- Motor vehicle registrations for January

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16 on page 562.

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	114	125	90.6
3	114	128	89.4
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	117	129	90.3
2	118	131	89.5
3	118	132	89.3
4	119	132	90.1
1970 Q 1	120	132	90.5
2	120	132	91.5
3	121	133	91.2
4	122	134	91.3
1971 Q 1	123	132	92.9
2	121	133	91.2
3	120	134	89.8
4	121	132	91.2

Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for the years preceding 1962 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index number of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during February 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,630	—	2,630
Over £100 but under £1,000	100	—	100
£1,000 but under £10,000	856	—	856
£10,000 but under £50,000	138	—	138
£50,000 but under £100,000	15	—	15
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	4	—	4
£1,000,000 and over	2	—	2
Total number	3,745	—	3,745
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	12,111	—	12,111

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972:

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720		
April	3,210	16,525		
May	3,088	5,233		
June	3,569	7,317		
July	3,142	6,631		
August	3,483	6,559		
September	3,139	9,140		
October	3,490	61,353		
November	3,950	8,073		
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

Analysis of man-made fibre production in 1971

PRODUCTION of man-made fibres by weight in December was 3 per cent more than in December 1970. Output of staple fibre was 1 per cent more and continuous filament 3 per cent more. Total production during 1971 was a record 613 million metric tonnes, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year. Production of continuous filament was 7 per cent more, staple fibre was 2 per cent less.

Production of synthetic fibres in 1971 at 357.3 million metric tonnes was 6 per cent more than in 1970 with continuous filament output rising by 15 per cent and staple fibre falling by 2 per cent.

Production of non-synthetic fibres in 1971 fell by 3 per cent to 255.7 million metric tonnes Production of viscose fibres fell by 2 per cent; output of viscose staple fibre remained at the same level while that of viscose filament fell by 10 per cent. Production of acetate and triacetate fibres in 1971 fell by 4 per cent; output of stable fibre fell by 11 per cent and that of continuous filament by 2 per cent.

Figures issued by the Man-made Fibres Producers Committee are now given in metric tonnes; the table has been converted to maintain continuity.

ANALYSIS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tonnes (†)

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1961	66.2	191.3	39.7	79.2	26.5	112.2
1962	83.0	201.5	51.7	80.2	31.2	121.3
1963	105.4	220.8	64.3	85.5	41.1	135.3
1964	126.4	247.9	75.1	96.4	51.3	151.5
1965	148.0	243.0	81.6	98.2	66.4	144.9
1966	174.8	225.1	95.8	90.7	78.9	134.4
1967	194.1	239.1	108.2	90.7	85.9	148.5
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971	357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1969 1st quarter	71.3	70.6	39.5	25.8	31.8	44.8
2nd quarter	75.7	68.0	39.4	25.3	36.3	42.7
3rd quarter	70.4	55.3	37.4	20.2	33.1	35.2
4th quarter	74.0	68.6	39.6	25.3	34.3	43.3
1970 1st quarter	78.2	68.5	38.4	25.0	39.8	43.5
2nd quarter	87.4	68.3	43.0	24.6	44.4	43.7
3rd quarter	84.2	64.5	40.9	19.8	43.3	44.7
4th quarter	87.0	61.2	44.3	21.5	42.7	39.7
1971 1st quarter	92.5	64.8	49.6	22.6	42.9	42.2
2nd quarter	89.6	63.6	48.5	21.0	41.1	42.6
3rd quarter	86.1	61.7	45.9	20.4	40.2	41.3
4th quarter	89.1	65.7	47.3	21.2	41.9	44.5

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufactures are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 2393/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tonnes (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1969 1st quarter	141.9	65.3	76.6
2nd quarter	143.7	64.7	79.0
3rd quarter	125.8	57.6	68.2
4th quarter	142.6	64.9	77.7
1970 1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1970 July	52.2	21.3	30.9
August	45.5	19.0	26.6
September	51.0	20.5	30.5
October	48.8	22.0	26.8
November	50.0	22.7	27.3
December	49.4	21.0	28.4
1971 July	51.6	22.8	28.8
August	45.4	20.4	25.0
September	50.8	23.0	27.8
October	52.4	23.6	28.8
November	52.0	23.2	28.9
December	50.4	21.7	28.7

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	216	204
2nd quarter	221	211
3rd quarter	199	220
4th quarter	216	218
1970 1st quarter	228	214
2nd quarter	248	236
3rd quarter	234	258
4th quarter	241	243
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	242
3rd quarter	241	263
4th quarter	250	252
1970 October	240	247
November	251	248
December	233	233
1971 July	244	256
August	224	261
September	256	272
October	250	258
November	260	254
December	239	243

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1970, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1971 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

Synthetic fibres figured prominently in a collection of men's clothes shown to overseas buyers at a special presentation at Lancaster House, London, recently. About half the items in the show contained ICI's Terylene, Crimplene or Bri-Nylon. The presentation, under the title 'The Age of Elegance' was arranged jointly by the Clothing Export Council and the British Menswear Guild to help boost exports of British-made men's clothes. About a hundred leading clothing manufacturers were represented. All the garments will be available commercially for the autumn.

These pictures show (left to right): a Terylene-plus-T single-breasted suit by Sydmor; a short-sleeved Crimplene sweater shirt by Berkshire International; a Terylene/cotton weathercoat by Dhobi.

Deliveries of man-made fibres in 1971

TOTAL deliveries of man-made fibres in 1971 at 600.1 million metric tonnes were 3 per cent more than in 1970.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarn in 1971 were 3 per cent more than in 1970; deliveries to the home trade were at the same level but for export they were 11 per cent more. Within the home trade deliveries for weft knitting and warp knitting were 10 per cent and 9 per cent more respectively while deliveries for broad weaving were 4 per cent less and for industrial purposes 18 per cent less.

Deliveries of staple fibre in 1971 were 3 per cent more than in 1970; deliveries to the home trade were 3 per cent less and for export 11 per cent more. Within the total for the home trade deliveries to cotton spinning were 4 per cent more, to wool spinning 12 per cent less and to flax spinning 7 per cent less.

DELIVERIES OF CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARN (‡)

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Home						Exports as yarn (†)
		Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	
1964	176.9	134.1	39.5	25.8	19.3	43.4	6.0	42.9
1965	180.3	140.7	40.4	25.0	21.4	48.1	5.8	39.6
1966	183.8	149.5	41.1	30.9	20.9	48.6	7.9	34.4
1967	198.4	156.9	34.2	39.6	25.3	48.9	8.9	41.5
1968	238.4	188.9	40.0	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	39.2	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	35.3	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971	261.4	198.7	34.0	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7
1969								
1st qtr.	64.8	52.6	11.0	15.1	9.3	14.7	2.4	12.2
2nd qtr.	62.7	50.8	10.4	13.6	9.5	15.2	2.1	12.0
3rd qtr.	52.8	42.7	8.3	11.0	7.7	13.7	2.0	10.1
4th qtr.	62.4	47.7	9.5	12.1	8.8	15.2	1.9	14.7
1970								
1st qtr.	63.8	47.9	9.0	13.9	8.8	14.4	1.8	15.8
2nd qtr.	64.9	51.1	9.7	16.4	9.4	13.8	1.7	13.8
3rd qtr.	57.4	45.5	8.4	14.4	8.9	11.9	1.9	11.9
4th qtr.	68.8	53.5	8.1	19.0	10.8	13.2	2.5	15.2
1971								
1st qtr.	69.3	53.9	8.6	20.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	15.3
2nd qtr.	64.5	49.6	8.3	17.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	14.9
3rd qtr.	60.1	44.6	7.5	15.7	9.7	9.5	2.2	15.5
4th qtr.	67.6	50.6	9.6(§)	17.1	10.9	10.3	2.7	17.0

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(‡) From January 1968 a revised classification of end-uses was introduced; from the first quarter of 1968, therefore, the figures for deliveries to individual industries may not be precisely comparable with those for earlier periods.

(§) Includes 2.9 thousand metric tonnes for carpets and rugs.

DELIVERIES OF STAPLE FIBRE

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Home					Exports (†)
		Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	
1964	208.6	158.6	62.0	57.8	17.4	21.5	50.1
1965	204.4	151.8	57.0	56.9	13.3	24.5	52.7
1966	204.5	147.6	52.1	57.0	12.8	25.6	57.0
1967	234.5	152.9	47.9	58.2	19.1	27.8	81.6
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971	338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9
1969 1st quarter	79.4	45.5	13.3	14.0	8.0	10.3	33.9
2nd quarter	77.5	40.7	12.3	13.1	6.3	9.1	36.8
3rd quarter	67.6	37.0	11.2	10.9	6.1	8.9	30.6
4th quarter	74.7	46.0	14.3	13.6	7.7	10.5	28.8
1970 1st quarter	81.7	46.5	14.2	13.9	7.8	10.7	35.2
2nd quarter	85.8	49.5	14.4	15.0	8.5	11.6	36.3
3rd quarter	80.8	44.1	13.1	13.7	7.1	10.3	36.7
4th quarter	81.1	51.3	15.9	14.6	8.1	12.7	29.8
1971 1st quarter	88.7	49.4	16.8	13.2	6.9	12.5	39.3
2nd quarter	82.4	45.2	15.0	12.5	6.3	11.5	37.2
3rd quarter	82.1	41.8	13.0	11.1	7.1	10.7	40.2
4th quarter	85.6	49.4	14.9	13.3(‡)	9.0	12.3	36.2

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(‡) Woollen spinning 5.6 thousand metric tonnes; worsted spinning 7.7 thousand metric tonnes.

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on overseas regulations affecting exports. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Growth in export of British toys to Canada likely this year

From the British Government Office, Montreal

OVER 30 British toy manufacturers had their newest items on display for Canadian toy buyers who were in Montreal in large numbers for the annual Toy Fair held during the period February 13-18.

The most concentrated display of British products was in the joint venture sponsored by the British Toy Manufacturers Federation and supported by the Department of Trade and Industry. Thirteen manufacturers participated in this group which occupied 3,600 square feet of space in Montreal's premier exhibition space, Concordia Hall, Place Bonaventure.

Approximately 100,000 square feet of gross space (55,000 square feet net) in this large hall formed the nucleus of the Canadian Toy and Decoration Fair organised by the Canadian Toy Manufacturers. In addition, prominent Canadian members of the Association displayed as part of the show in their permanent showrooms on C Mart above the main hall, and in nearby hotels. Some 130 exhibitors in all made up the 36th annual Canadian Toy and Decoration Fair.

The Canadian Toy Importers Association held their buyers' show from February 12-17 at Le Martinique Motor Inn, Montreal. Fifty-five exhibitors, mainly importers, distributors and agents, participated in this fair which featured imported toys from many countries including a considerable number of lines from Britain.

The general opinion of exhibitors in both exhibitions was that buyers were more receptive this year than in 1971, and from orders booked at the fair it appears that the Canadian demand for toys in 1972 will be strong. Buyer reaction to the products displayed in the British joint venture was mixed, but strong acceptance of new lines developed by several exhibitors and signs of a revival in the demand for die-cast models point to a growth in the export of toys from Britain for Christmas 1972.

Successful debut

Most of the British firms who took part in the joint venture exhibit had participated on similar terms in previous Canadian Toy Fairs. One newcomer to the show, Mr. P. H. Turner of Turner Research Ltd., who displayed his company's newly developed educational plastic encasing and enamelling kits, felt participation to have been well worthwhile. The facilities enabled him to demonstrate the merits of the product to important buyers, and as a result significant orders were placed by several larger accounts, including leading mail order operations. In addition Turner Research and W. Martin were able to conclude negotiations for representation in Canada while they were exhibiting at the Toy Fair.

There were many new British toys in the display. Kiddiecraft introduced no less than five new items of educational toys for small children. Lesney presented a whole new range of mechanical action toys powered by a flexible shaft battery driven activator. Cassidy Brothers, in addition to an 8mm home cine outfit, also presented two new items in their small children's range of plastic toys. Mettoy, with a new range of small scale die-cast models, Lone Star with solid cast metal figures and new pistols, and Porth Textiles with Hawaiian-type garlands, all took advantage of the joint venture exhibit to show their latest developments to the Canadian buyers.

New location

Other firms in the British section, Messrs. Model Toys, Leco Toys, Newfeld and N. R. Green, all displayed some new items and like the other exhibitors in the group, felt that the new location of the British stand to the immediate right of the main entrance to the hall enabled them to obtain much more attention from passing buyers than in previous years.

Canadian toy manufacturers, many of whom are subsidiaries of United States companies, made strong presentations of their products, particularly in the C Mart, Place Bonaventure, and hotel showrooms. No other country participated in either Toy Fair on a group exhibitor basis. Indications from the Toy Importers Fair were that competition from toymakers in the Far East will be at least as strong as in former years. Confidence within the toy trade for 1972 is strong and British manufacturers should at least retain their share of an expanding market.

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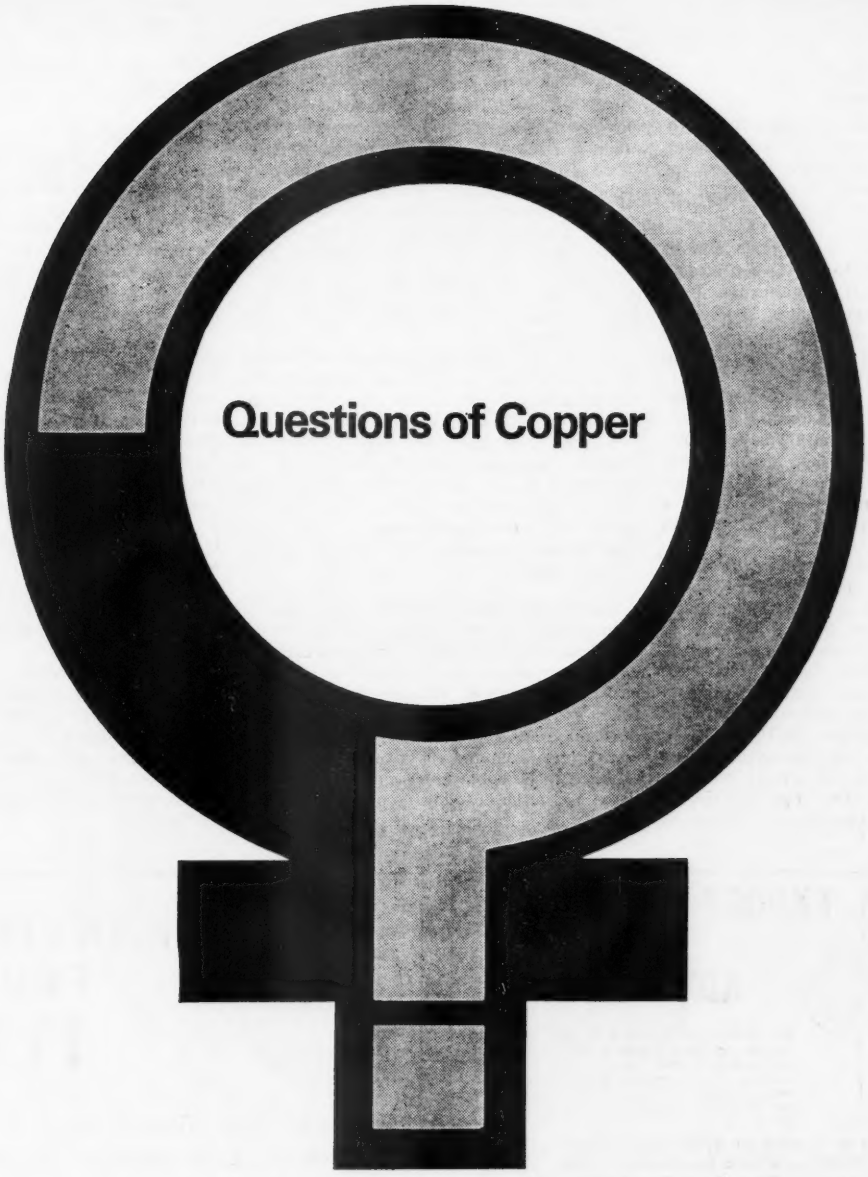
Visitors' Cards and information may be obtained from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 2DQ ☎ 01-734 2411.



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Large numbers of visitors look at Euroshop joint venture stand

From the British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf

THE 4th Euroshop held in Dusseldorf from February 23-27 again proved to be the biggest specialised exhibition in Europe, if not in the world, for shop fittings and shop equipment, as well as window displays and commercial window decor.

Euroshop, organised by the Dusseldorf Messegesellschaft mbH (NOWEA) was held in nine halls covering 40,433 square metres of net space at the new exhibition centre. This centre, completed in only 2½ years at a cost of some DM 400 million, is said to be the most modern and best-equipped in Europe.

There were 478 exhibitors consisting of 397 German and 81 foreign firms from 13 countries. These figures show an overall increase in comparison with the 1970 Euroshop at which there were only 454 firms, the 1968 exhibition with 389 firms and the 1966 event with 321 firms. The 1966 space of 22,845 square metres (net) has since doubled.

Britain, with 25 firms, was easily the largest foreign exhibitor, followed by France with 17 firms, Italy (9), Switzerland (7), Holland (5), Denmark (4), Austria (4), Sweden (3), Belgium (2), Finland (2), USA (1), Spain (1) and Canada (1). During the five days a total of 50,500 trade visitors were counted, of whom 25.5 per cent were foreign, mainly from Common Market and EFTA countries, but also from the United States, Canada, Japan, South America, Australia, and Russia. In fact the largest groups came by charter aircraft (eg) 150 French window dressers from such well-known department stores as Au Printemps, Prisunic and Corillo, as well as 40 Americans.

Britain had three joint ventures, two in Hall 3 and the third in Hall 7, held under the auspices of the National Display Equipment Association of London and sponsored and organised by the Department of Trade and Industry, in conjunction with the British Consulate-General in Dusseldorf. The stands, which covered 964 square metres were designed by the Central Office of Information. The 22 British firms were slightly fewer in number than at the 1970 event (27 firms covering a net area of 1,024 square metres). The Association also had an information stand. There were three other British firms (showing independently) in the other halls, only one of which was a direct exporter the other two displaying German products for which they held UK sales franchises.

The majority of British firms had exhibited at the previous Euroshops and were determined to take advantage this time of the experience gained by hard selling. The favourable position of the joint venture stands drew large numbers of potential customers throughout the duration of the fair. A further factor, which undoubtedly increased the number of trade visitors to the stands, can be directly attributed to the fact that this was the only official venture sponsored by a Government.

The British exhibits covered a wide range of shop fittings, display equipment, accessories, commercial decor materials, refrigerated cabinets, display mannequins, display turntables, shopping baskets and trolleys, refrigerated show cases, price marking machines and also technical publications. More than £150,000 worth of orders were taken and about twice this figure is expected to be booked subsequent to the exhibition as a result of follow-up orders. Instead of advertising in trade magazines as hitherto, the National Display Equipment Association decided to give away 10,000 polythene carrier bags printed with Union Jack designs together with 7,500 information leaflets. The effect was most evident in that trade visitors helped themselves to these bags and carried them to the four corners of the exhibition site.

Well satisfied

Almost all the British exhibitors were very satisfied or highly delighted with the results of this colourful and lively exhibition and in many cases they found potential agents not only for Germany but also for other countries. They were also able to establish that their designs, finish and stylings were, in many cases, superior to their continental competitors. The firms which displayed window models and mannequins reported outstanding business and it is understood that two firms booked orders in the region of £75,000 and £55,000 respectively. One of these companies was able to have its mannequins featured in the windows of the Dusseldorf Kaufhof departmental store. The other company raffled a London double-decker bus, the new and, one hopes, proud owner of which was a trade visitor from Stuttgart. All the British exhibitors, including the one independent firm, received serious inquiries and orders not only from German buyers, but also from customers as far afield as Rhodesia, Portugal, New Zealand, Canada, Thailand, Japan, Greece, Latin America and Scandinavia.

It was felt by all joint venture participants that the Fourth International Fair 'Modern Shopfitting and Display with Congress' had again proved its effectiveness as an entrée into the West German and other world markets. They intend to come again to the Fifth Euroshop which will be held in Dusseldorf from February 13-17, 1974.

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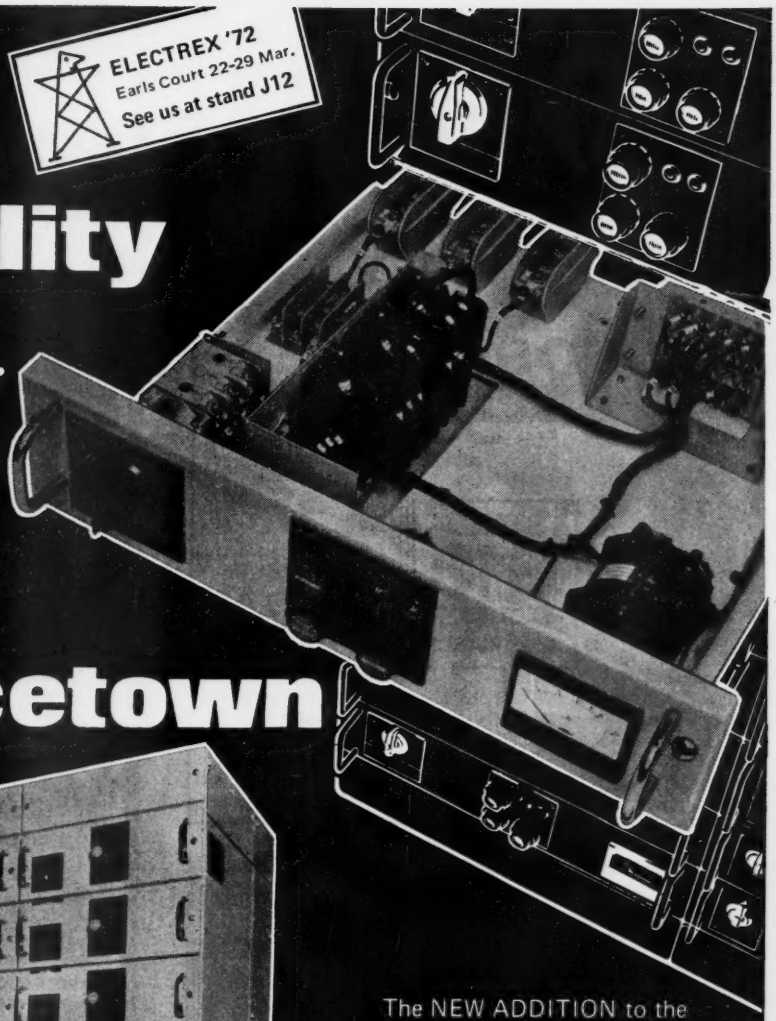

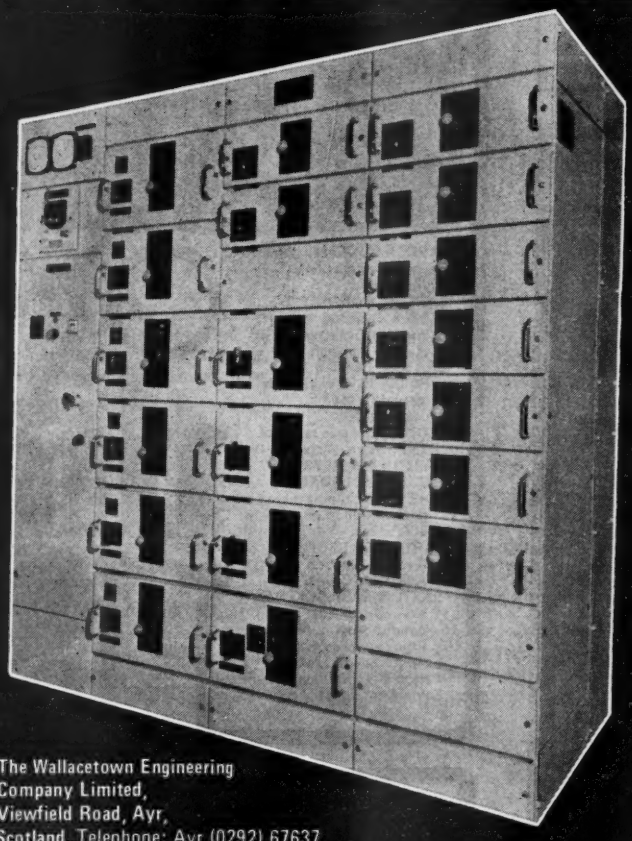

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A special presentation of point-of-sale display material which is available free of charge in support of British store promotions overseas was recently shown by the Department of Trade and Industry's Fairs and Promotions Branch at Hillgate House, London, to visiting American department store chiefs. The stores represented were all members of the Associated Merchandising Corporation and came from all over the United States, including Philadelphia, Washington DC., Wisconsin, Dayton, Houston and Dallas. The group were on their way back from the Euroshop display and shopfitting exhibition in Dusseldorf. Seen here (left) is Mr. W. T. Pearce, Director of the DTI's Fairs and Promotions Branch, welcoming Mr. W. Hollaender, the Associated Merchandising Corporation's Publicity Director, and (right) some of the latest DTI display material.

Inquiries at stands seen to reflect new confidence in building industry

From the British Embassy, Brussels

THE 13th International Building and Decoration Exhibition was held in Brussels from February 25-March 5. Although a large number of European companies took part in what is considered to be one of the most important European building exhibitions, the only collective foreign participation was that of the United Kingdom with 14 companies jointly sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Building Materials Export Group who also had an information stand.

The exhibition was once again well organised and attended, grouping together a comprehensive range of building constructional and decoration materials, machinery and methods. Despite the mild economic recession in Belgium which has particularly affected private investment in, and construction of, new buildings there are hopes of an improvement in the coming year. This confidence appeared to be reflected in the increased number of visitors and the inquiries received by the British companies.

Patent sold

It was the first time for Automated Building Components (UK) Ltd. who were pleased with the interest shown in their multi-purpose components. Aluminium Systems Ltd., also there for the first time with their revolutionary Arrofix flexible construction system, sold the patent of it to their Belgian agent. The British Screw Co. Ltd., who have increased their business considerably in Belgium recently through their agent, welcomed this opportunity to display their products. Brymor Ltd., also first-timers, were overwhelmed with inquiries, in particular from architects, and British Uralite Ltd. and Burgess Products were generally pleased with the exhibition. Crittall-Hope found particular interest shown in their industrial ventilation systems.

Dom Holdings Ltd. introduced their new rotary hammer, GEC-Xpelair Ltd. had their range of ventilators and extractors on display while the industrial doors and accessories of P. C. Henderson Ltd. attracted a continual flow of visitors.

Savage and Parsons Ltd., already doing excellent business in Belgium with their range of shelving, found a number of potentially rewarding new contacts. Henry Sykes Ltd. with their new centrifugal pump, Rank Precision Industries Ltd., Walker Crosweller and Co. Ltd., showing their new range of shower accessories, all thought it had been a thoroughly worthwhile exhibition. This indeed was the general British view.

New exhibitors to Hardware Fair impressed with buyers' interest

From the British Embassy, Bonn

BRITISH exhibitors made up by far the largest contingent of foreign exhibitors at the International Hardware Fair in Cologne (February 25-27), where 700 firms from 23 countries exhibited their products and another 154 firms were represented on the stands of their agents. An increase of 8 per cent in the number of visitors compared with last year, making a total of 21,066 trade visitors from 48 countries, would seem to justify the importance attached to this event by British firms.

Three trade associations were represented, the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers, with 12 exhibitors, the Federation of British Horticultural Exporters with 15 exhibitors and the Hardware Manufacturers Association, with 14 exhibitors. All these associations and their members participated in the joint venture, supported by the Department of Trade and Industry. One other firm exhibited independently and six others were represented on the stands of their agents.

The strong representation from Britain came to Cologne with a variety of objectives. Established exhibitors came to maintain contact with their agents, their customers from many countries and to seek new ones. Others came to find additional agents and distributors to strengthen their international networks. Newcomers came to make their first contacts among potential agents and customers and above all, to assess the market and competition for their products in a wide range of markets. They did this by holding discussions with foreign buyers on their stands and by seeing what their competitors were exhibiting. These objectives were achieved and some good orders booked as well.

Members of the British Hand Tool Manufacturers and the Hardware Manufacturers Association, on the other hand, had lively interest shown in their products and many useful discussions took place with new and old contacts. Exhibitors in these sections remarked on the good quality of inquiries from many markets and one exhibitor with eight years experience in Cologne had their most successful Fair.

Official British Information Office at the Hanover Fair

AT this year's Hanover Fair (April 20-28) there will be an official British Trade Information Office in the Internationaler Treffpunkt, Room 34-35, which is situated in the Mittelallee. It will be manned by members of the Commercial Department of the British Consulate-General in Hanover, with the assistance of members of other British Consulates-General in the Federal Republic and the British Embassy in Bonn.

The function of this office is to receive trade inquiries from buyers and agents, maintain close links with the Department of Trade and Industry and to assist British exhibitors with their commercial activities.

Should you wish to contact this office, the telephone number is Hanover 89-3211/12. The telex number is 9248323 and the answer back is 9248323 brgr d.

The British Consulate-General, Hanover, also has telex facilities; the number is 923263 bcghn d, answer back the same.

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TRADE INFORMATION

British £10 million credit for Poland

ECGD BACKS NATIONAL WESTMINSTER AGREEMENT: Polish buyers will have the opportunity to purchase a further £11¾ million of British capital and semi-capital goods and associated services over the next 12 months under a line of credit being made available by National Westminster Bank, and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The credit—initially for £6 million but with an option to increase to £10 million—has been negotiated by National Westminster Bank with Bank Handlowy Warszawie. Polish buyers can purchase a wide range of capital plant, machinery and associated services required for Poland's manufacturing, electronic and services industries, including agriculture.

Lengths of credit will range from five to eight years from delivery or completion, according to the volume of business transacted by the end of March 1973. Where more than £8 million of contracts are placed, repayment will be over eight years; if the total value of contracts placed is between £5 million and £8 million, repayment will be over seven years; otherwise the credit will be for five years.

Finance under the credit will be available for 85 per cent of the United Kingdom element of any individual contract of a minimum value of £50,000. The balance will be payable from the buyer's own resources and should include a down-payment of at least 5 per cent on signature of contract with further instalments to be negotiated on commercial terms. Contracts to be financed from the credit will be nominated by Bank Handlowy, but access will be confined to ECGD comprehensive policyholders unless the contract is of a nature that would normally qualify for specific cover.

This is the second general purpose line of credit granted to Bank Handlowy, and guaranteed by ECGD. The first, now fully utilised, was a £20 million credit made available by Lloyds Bank in August 1969.

Exporters requiring further information should address inquiries to the Export Credits Guarantee Department (Mr. I. Bonnett, Buyer Credit Division 1, tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 7302) or National Westminster Bank (Mr. D. S. Butler, tel. 01-606 1080, ext. 218).

France and Poland

THE French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of February 21 published details of the Protocol for the year 1972, within the framework of the long-term Trade Agreement of December 23, 1969, between France and Poland, setting out particulars and amounts of the bilateral quotas to be exchanged between the two countries for this year. The list of French imports from Poland includes horses for slaughter, agricultural products, plant and machinery, trawlers and tractors, chemical products, fabrics and clothing. Polish imports from France include plant and industrial equipment, iron and steel products, mechanical, electrical and aeronautical materials including refrigerating equipment for the chemical industry, agricultural products, fabrics and synthetic and artificial yarns. Copies of the Protocol in French can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Inter-American Development Bank

DETAILS were given in *Trade and Industry* of July 15, 1971 of an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank setting up a United Kingdom Development Fund for Latin America. The initial UK contribution of £2 million was committed by the Bank for a loan to finance part of a hydro-electric project in Paraguay and it has now been announced that the UK has made another £2 million contribution to the Fund, although it is not yet known on which projects the money will be used.

The Bank has the responsibility for selecting, processing and approving the loan projects for which the money may be used, but the UK is consulted at an early stage in the selection process.

CRE ext. 2287

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Brazil: new industrial property code

BRAZIL has replaced the Industrial Property Code of 1969 with a new Code which took effect from December 31, 1971. Under the new Code patent applications are to be laid open for public inspection after 18 months from the date of filing or the earliest priority date and it is laid down that requests for examination shall be made within 24 months of publication. In addition to patents for inventions, provision is now made for the grant of utility model patents. Patents of invention and utility model patents are granted for a term of 15 years and 10 years respectively from the date of application. Among the non-patentable inventions listed are chemical-pharmaceutical products as well as processes for manufacturing them. The Code lays down that its provisions apply to all pending applications.

Under the new Code prior use of an unregistered trade mark no longer constitutes grounds for opposition to an application to register a trade mark. It is provided, however, that within a period of 90 days from the operative date of the Code (ie up to March 29, 1972) the holder of an unregistered trade mark may apply for registration of his mark if he can prove use in Brazil. Holders of such unregistered marks are strongly advised to apply for registration by this date. The first applicant will normally be entitled to registration thereafter.

An unofficial translation of the new Code is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2.

Selling to the public sector in the United States

EXPORTERS wishing to know more about the opportunities for selling goods and services to Federal, State and Local Authorities in the United States, discussed in an article in *Trade and Industry* of November 25, 1971 by Mr. David Esterson of the British Embassy in Washington, are reminded that Mr. Esterson will be in this country in June to talk to interested firms. He will be able to discuss what help the Embassy can give to firms wishing to examine the scope for selling their products or services in the vast United States Public Sector market. Interested firms are invited to get in touch with Mr. G. Goldsmith, Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (Tel: 01-222 7877 Ext. 3364) or their nearest Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (CEE) No. 392/72 modifies the countervailing amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation in the currencies of Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L50, February 26, 1972)

Information about these countervailing amounts will not, in future, be published in *Trade and Industry*. Details may, however, be obtained on application to the Export Data Branch.

Readers are reminded that details of the levies, premiums, supplementary amounts, refunds and restitutions applicable to the various market organisations in the agricultural sector which are published periodically, and of the various Regulations relating to the sale by auction of products held by the intervention organisations of the Member States, may also be obtained from the Export Data Branch.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 410/72 annuls Regulation (CEE) No. 2738/71 relating to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Turkey. (*Journal Officiel* No. L51, February 29, 1972)

Decision 72/111/CEE amends the Commission's Decision No. 70/402/CEE of July 28, 1970, relating to fixing the standard average values for citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L51, February 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 458/72 amends the Annex of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1559/70, 1560/70, 1561/70, 1562/70 of July 31, 1970 and 55/72 of January 12, 1972. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972)

Rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 430/72 relates to measures to be applied to imports of rice and rice brokens originating in the African and Malagasy Associated States or the Overseas Countries and Territories. (*Journal Officiel* No. L52, March 1, 1972)

Fisheries. Regulation (CEE) No. 457/72 relates to the determination of the concept of administration costs of producer organisations in the fish sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (CEE) No. 446/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2831/71 relating to the levying of an export duty on certain products referred to in Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69 and falling within EEC Common Customs Tariff headings 18.06D and 21.07F. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 433/72 amends Regulation No. 766/68 drawing up the general rules applicable to the refunds on export of sugar, in so far as it concerns altering the basic amount of the refund between two monthly fixings. (*Journal Officiel* No. L53, March 2, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 407/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 142/69 establishing certain procedures necessary for the application of the quota system in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L51, February 29, 1972)

Oils, fats and seeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 434/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 786/69 relating to the financing of intervention expenditure on the domestic market in the fats sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L53, March 2, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 443/72 relates to the levies on refined olive oil and to certain products containing olive oil. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 444/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 171/67 relating to refunds and levies applicable on the export of olive oil. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 445/72 removes the time limit as regards the application of Regulation (CEE) No. 2864/71 relating to the levies on fresh milk. (*Journal Officiel* No. L54, March 3, 1972) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, January 27, 1972, contained a notice about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2798/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C18 and No. C20 dated February 26 and March 1, 1972, respectively, contain announcements that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2798/71 have been exhausted:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin
With effect from March 2, 1972, imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated attract the full rate of customs duty:		
Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather: B. Gloves, including mittens and mitts: I. Protective for all trades	Hong Kong
97.02	Dolls (*Journal Officiel* No. C20, March 1, 1972)	Hong Kong
Regulation (CEE) No. 2798/71 64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than those falling within heading no. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material A. Footwear with uppers of leather (*Journal Officiel* No. C20, March 1, 1972)	Yugoslavia
With effect from February 26, 1972, imports into the EEC of the following goods attract the full rate of customs duty:		
Regulation (CEE) No. 2798/71 ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: — other than of cotton (*Journal Officiel* No. C18, February 26, 1972)	South Korea

Trade and Industry, January 27, 1972, contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. L51 dated February 29, 1972, contains the texts of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 408/72 and 409/72 reimposing with effect from March 3, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following goods originating in South Korea:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods
Regulation (CEE) No. 408/72 ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: — in materials other than cotton
Regulation (CEE) No. 409/72 ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: — in materials other than cotton

EDB ext. 7174/408

Belgium

MAXIMUM SELLING PRICE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, May 26, 1971, reported details of reductions which had been imposed in Belgium, by a decree of April 19, 1971, in the maximum selling price to the public of pharmaceutical products. This measure led to controversy in Belgium, and an amendment to the original decree was published on July 13, 1971, extending the period of grace during which pharmacists were allowed not to mark down their prices. A new decree of February 24, 1972, published in the *Moniteur Belge* of February 29 and in force as from March 1, forbids the sale of pharmaceutical specialities to wholesalers, pharmacists and the public at prices higher than those in force on January 7, 1972. This in effect means that the prices of pharmaceutical products are frozen at the levels laid down by the decree of April 19, 1971.

EDB ext. 288/408/7175/423

Norway

GLOBAL QUOTAS: Norway has established the following global quotas for 1972. The global quota area comprises all countries:

Tariff no.	Commodity	Quota ('000Kr unless otherwise stated)
ex Chapter 1	Live animals, not for food	3,500
ex 04.04	Cheese and cheese paste (including Parmesan cheese)	310 tons
06.01	Flower bulbs	14,000 (or 1,400 tons)
06.02	Live plants, tubers and the like	15,000
06.03	Cut flowers	17,000
06.04	Other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like	1,200
ex 07.01	Fresh mushrooms	60 (or 10 tons)
ex 10.06	Rice grits and broken rice (other than for industrial processing)	600
ex 16.02	'Turkey roll'	100 (or 5 tons)
ex 17.02	Glucose	630 (or 700 tons)
ex 20.02	Roasted onions	195 (or 15 tons)
20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices	350
ex 21.07	Fat emulsions and similar preparations of a kind used in the manufacture of bakers' wares, containing more than 10% of fat by weight	100 (or 20 tons)

EDB ext. 458/459/461

Austria

TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN IMPORT DUTY: The Austrian Government has announced the following temporary reductions in import duty for non-EFTA goods, which will remain in force until further notice:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
29.02 A2	Methyl chloride, ethyl chloride, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	18%
ex 84.47 B	Wood shavers, veneer and plywood presses; petrol engine chain saws	18%

The following goods may be entitled to duty concessions, which will only be granted upon individual application to the Ministry of Finance:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
ex 40.14	India rubber steaming cloths for use in textile finishing	Free
ex 74.06	Brass-powder and pre-alloyed bronze powder for the production of iron dross parts, at the proposal of the Federal Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	Free
ex 83.09 B	Hair clasp-fasteners and parts thereof	½ of general tariff rate

EDB ext. 460/461

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING: The Malta *Government Gazette* of February 29 announced that, as from March 1, mechanical graders for agricultural and horticultural produce have been included in the list of goods which require a specific import licence.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Yugoslavia

IMPORT CONTROLS: It has been announced by the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade that certain goods now require prior approval before they may be imported. Nearly 100 products are affected, covering a wide range of the tariff, and are included in the following main tariff headings:

02.01 08.02,03,05 09.02,04 11.04 12.01 18.01,03,04,05,06 20.06,07 21.04 22.09 25.07,10,20 27.01,09,10 34.19 40.01,03,04 41.02,03 43.04 44.03,04,15,18 47.01 48.01,03,07,11,15,16 49.09 55.01,03,04,05 57.03, 04,06,10 62.03 63.02 64.01,02 68.11 69.04,05,07,08 76.01 80.01 85.15 91.01 92.11 98.03,10.

Inquirers should indicate the items in which they are interested.

REDUCTIONS OF IMPORT DUTY: Announcements have been made in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* of reductions in the rates of import duty on the following items:

Specific equipment for the non-ferrous metals processing industry and for the cable industry. The rates of import duty have been reduced to 10 per cent with effect from January 28, 1972. The tariff numbers affected are:

84.03/4 84.14/1 84.14/3 84.14/4V 84.17/1i 84.18/2b 84.19/8 84.20/1 84.22/3 84.22/5d 84.33/2 84.35/4 84.37/5 84.37/12 84.43/1 84.43/3a 84.43/3b 84.43/5 84.43/6a 84.43/11 84.44 84.45/1a 84.45/1b-1 84.45/1b-2 84.45/1V-1 84.45/1V-2 84.45/1V-4 84.45/1V-6 84.45/2a-3 84.45/2a-5 84.45/2b-2 84.45/2b-4 84.45/2v-2 84.45/2v-4 84.45/2v-5 84.45/2d-3 84.45/2e-1 84.45/2e-2 84.45/2z 84.45/2k 84.45/2l 84.45/2l-j 84.57/3 84.59/2d 84.59/2l 84.62/2 84.63/3 85.11/1a 85.11/1b 85.11/2 85.11/3 85.19/5 87.07/1 87.14/4 90.24 90.28

Inquirers should indicate the items in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

Specific equipment for mercury mines and the production of mercury. The rates of import duty have been reduced to 10 per cent with effect from February 25, 1972. The tariff numbers affected are:

84.10/3 84.11/2 84.13/1a 84.14/4V 84.17/1i 84.18/2b 84.22/1a 84.22/5d 84.49/1 84.56/7 84.59/21 84.62/2 85.19/5 85.19/6 86.02/1 87.02/3V-3 90.28

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Spain

OPENING OF GLOBAL QUOTAS: The Spanish global quotas for 1972 were published in *Trade and Industry*, January 20, page 128. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quotas 10, 11, 13, 14, 43 to 46, 48, and 49, for the first half of 1972: applications should be presented not later than March 24.

Quota 12, open for the year: applications may be presented any time during 1972. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CUSTOMS TARIFF — COTTON NOT CARDED NOR COMBED: The Spanish *State Gazette* of February 28 announced that the period of modification has been extended to June 1, 1972, on tariff heading 55.01, cotton not carded nor combed, total customs import duty 4 per cent *ad valorem*. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Israel

FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS—BROMINATED OILS: The Israeli Ministry of Health has announced that although brominated oils were deleted from the list of permitted emulsifiers and stabilisers in an amendment dated October 1, 1971, the period set for the ban was not sufficient to use up existing stocks. An extension was therefore granted up to March 31, 1972, after which brominated oils will cease to be allowable. **EDB ext. 420/475**

TELEVISION RECEIVING SETS ORDER: The Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industry has issued an Order in respect of the manufacture of television sets, parts and the marking thereof, including those imported into Israel. Details of this Order are available at Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iraq

IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURE: Changes which have evolved over the past two years in the procedure for issuing licences for imports into Iraq are summarised as follows:

(1) The State Organisation for Trade will issue import licences to public trade establishments that are affiliated to it, such as the Iraqi Stores Company, the Iraqi-African Trading Company, the Government Purchasing Board, the State Company for the import of construction materials, the State Company for the import of chemical goods, the Automobile Company and the State Company for the import of machinery and tools.

(2) The manufacturing public sectors, which include five State Organisations in the public sector, will grant their own import licences. These organisations are: State Organisation for Textile Industries, the State Organisation for Cigarette Industries, the State Organisation for Food and Chemical Industries, the State Organisation for Constructional Industries, and the State Organisation for Engineering Industries.

(3) The Director General for the Development of Industries will grant import licences to owners of factories of the private and mixed sectors; the latter include companies in the manufacturing industries which are jointly sponsored by the Iraqi Industrial Bank as well as the private sector.

(4) The Director General of Industries and Exports may grant import licences to all governmental departments as well as to the private commercial sector. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Nigeria

RIGHT-HAND TRAFFIC: Notice of the formal provision for Nigeria's change over to right-hand traffic on April 2, 1972 was published in *Trade and Industry*, January 13, page 75. Exporters of British motor vehicles will wish to be aware that Legal Notice No. 12 of 1972, 'Right Hand Traffic Regulations, 1972' prohibits, amongst other things, the licensing from April 1, 1972, of commercial vehicles which do not have their steering wheel on the left-hand side. In addition, provisions are made for the modification of certain commercial vehicles and the carrying of safety devices by specified vehicles. **CRE ext. 3064/3338**

PROMOTION OF NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES: The British High Commission at Lagos has reported that the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1972—Decree No. 4—has been published. The decree lists enterprises which are to be reserved exclusively for Nigerians. It also lists industries and commercial activities which are to be barred to foreign firms, where

the paid-up share capital of the enterprise does not exceed £N200,000, or

the turnover of the enterprise does not exceed £N500,000; and if the paid-up share capital exceeds £N200,000 or the turnover exceeds £N500,000 where the equity participation of Nigerians is less than 40 per cent.

The date of compliance is March 31, 1974. Inquiries from British firms or requests for a copy of the decree should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, quoting reference CRE 36306/2. **CRE ext. 3338/3064**

Tanzania

EXCHANGE CONTROL: The Bank of Tanzania issued Exchange Control Circular No. 202 on February 18, which prohibits advance payments for imports with effect from that date and provides that payment for imports may only be made when goods have actually arrived in Tanzania and have been cleared through Customs. Letters of Credit will not be established in future except with the approval of the Bank of Tanzania. The Bank will favourably consider applications for advance payments in respect of machinery for use in the manufacture of goods in Tanzania and for agricultural purposes, medical/veterinary drugs, raw materials required for the manufacture or processing industry and other essential imports.

CRE ext. 2226

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Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The following changes appeared in the South African *Government Gazette* No. 3390 of February 25:

R.256. Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 45 per cent or 18 c. per m.² (General) and 30 per cent or 14.4 c. per m.² (MFN) is made for towels containing cotton or flax, of a width exceeding 20 cm. but not exceeding 30 cm. and of a length exceeding 5 m.

R.257. (1) The duty on air distributors and parts thereof, identifiable for use solely or principally with motor vehicles, is amended to 45 c. per kg. (2) Specific provision is made for heaters and ventilating units being parts of motor vehicles and the duty on blower type or ram heaters and ventilating units, and parts thereof is amended to varying extents.

R.258. Specific provision is made for motor vehicle wiring harnesses and the duty thereon is amended from 12½ per cent (General) and 7½ per cent (Preferential) to 75 c. per kg (General) and 75 c. per kg. less 5 per cent (Preferential).

R.259. Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on pressure-sensitive discardable adhesive paper for use in the manufacture of acrylic sheets and plates.

R.260. The provisions for a rebate of duty on air distributors and heaters and ventilating units, and parts thereof, for the manufacture of motor-cars is withdrawn.

R.261. The provision for a rebate of duty on electric wiring harnesses for the manufacture of motor-cars is withdrawn.

R.262. Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on radio, television and ancillary apparatus, equipment and materials imported by a body or person licensed to conduct a public radio or television service.

R.263. Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on salt used in the manufacture of salted egg yolks for export.

IMPORT REGULATIONS—DRIED FRUIT: South African *Government Gazette* No. 3390 of February 25 carried Registration Notice No. R.30 which prohibits the import into the Republic of some dried fruit without authority from the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

LABELLING OF LIQUOR: Specific provisions regarding the labelling of liquor in the Wine, Other Fermented Beverages and Spirits Amendment Act, 1970, will come into effect as regards imported liquor on December 1, 1972, and not March 1, 1972, as previously notified. Details of the provisions were given in *Trade and Industry*, October 28, 1971, page 219.

IMPORTED LIQUOR: The South African *Government Gazette* of February 25 published regulations proposed under the Wine, Other Fermented Beverages and Spirits Act; samples of imported liquor will be required for analysis and the consignment released if the product complies with the requirements of the Act.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Zambia

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: The *Zambia Gazette* Notice No. 313 of 1972, published on February 25, notifies for general information that an application has been received by the Ministry of Trade and Industry for an increase in the rates of customs duties applicable to bandages and sanitary towels. The proposed new items and wording in the customs tariff will be as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rates of duty	Statistical unit of quantity
30.04.30	Gauze bandages ex 30.04.90	30%	kg.
48.21.70	Sanitary towels ex 48.21.20	30%	kg.
59.01.50	Sanitary towels ex 59.01.30	30%	—
62.05.40	Sanitary towels ex 62.05.20	30%	kg.

Where British trade organisations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Zambian Ministry of Trade and Industry, and belonging to a trade organisation, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Zambian

authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to CRE, quoting reference CRE 804/1972. The closing date for receipt of representations in writing by the Secretary, Tariff Advisory Board, PO Box 1968, Lusaka, is March 31, 1972. **CRE ext. 2226**

Mozambique

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: The Mozambique *Boletim Oficial* No. 19 (Series 1) of February 12 sets out the import priorities for 1972. List 'A' gives the degrees of priority for granting of import licences, List 'B' priorities for current invisible operations, and List 'C' priorities for private capital operations.

First priority for the granting of import licences under List 'A' is given to merchandise essential for economic development and for the supply of the market's needs, not competing with local industry, and includes raw materials, production and development equipment, spares and parts for equipment, fuels, fertilisers, livestock and vegetable products for economic development and pharmaceuticals.

Second priority is for merchandise essential for the well-being of the population, not competing with local industry, and third priority is for other merchandise essential for the well-being of the population. Fourth priority is for non-essential and luxury goods, not competing with local industry, and the fifth and last priority is for merchandise for which local industry can, directly or indirectly, satisfy the market's needs.

Importers of first priority production and development equipment, however, have to negotiate with suppliers minimum credit terms of three years, with a maximum ceiling of 20 per cent of total cost to be repaid in the first year.

As with recent similar import licensing regulations for Angola, although there is no absolute prohibition it is most unlikely that licences will be issued for goods which compete with local products or which have been listed under a lower degree of priority. British exporters requiring further information on the position of specific products should state the BN numbers or furnish an adequate description of the goods in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 460/461

Gabon

COMPLIMENTARY TAX ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS: The rate of complimentary tax has been increased on the following items imported into Gabon:

Tariff no.	
22.03	Beer from 36% to 52%
ex 22.05	Wine in bottles, in bulk and fortified wines, from 48 CFA francs to 98 CFA francs. Liqueur wines from 5% to 40% Champagne and sparkling wines from 5% to 20%
22.06	Vermouths from 5% to 40%
ex 22.09	Brandy, rum, whisky, gins, anisated liqueurs and other liqueurs from 350 CFA francs to 600 CFA francs per litre of pure alcohol.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Angola

IMPORT LICENSING—CORRECTION: In the notice under this heading in last week's issue, page 408, the word at the end of the seventh line should be corrected from 'likely' to 'unlikely'.

EDB ext. 460/461

Singapore

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Singapore *Government Gazette* dated January 14 published the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1972, which amends the Customs Duties Order, 1971, as follows:

(i) by deleting the existing customs duty of $29.55 per 100 kg for the Full and Preferential rate against item no. 599 213 and inserting 'nil'.

(ii) by deleting heading no. 841 450 and inserting in its place the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Customs duty Full	Pref.	Excise
841 450-1	Knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberised	Value	Nil	Nil	Nil
841 450-2	Knitted or crocheted articles, elastic or rubberised (including elastic kneecaps)	Value	15% or $4.80 per doz.	15% or $4.80 per doz.	Nil

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Japan

ALTERATION OF TARIFF AND LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS: The Government of Japan has notified its decision to lift the quantitative restrictions on imports of the following items, effective from February 1, 1972:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 88.02 ex 88.03	Light aircraft (total weight less than 9,072 kg.) and parts therof
85.15-3	Radar apparatus for aircraft
85.15-4	Radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus for aircraft
ex 84.53 ex 84.54	Peripheral apparatus of digital-type electronic computers, excluding memory and terminal devices

In addition, the following tariff alterations are due to come into effect on April 1, 1972:

Tariff no.	Description	Present rate	Proposed rate
ex 01.02	Feeder cattle	45,000 yen/head	T.Q. primary rate: free secondary rate: 45,000 yen/head
ex 02.02	Turkeys, fresh, chilled or frozen	15%	10%
ex 07.01	Onions, fresh or chilled Value for customs duty of: Not more than 51 yen kg. More than 51 yen/kg. but not more than 56.1 yen/kg. More than 56.1 yen/kg.	10%	 10% 56.1 yen/kg. minus value for customs duty free
09.01-1-(2)	Coffee (roasted)	35%	30%
09.02-1-(1)	Black tea: put up for sale by retail	35%	30%
09.02-1-(3)	Other black tea	20%	5%
10.02	Rye	15%	5%
12.01-1	Soybeans	2.4 yen/kg.	free
12.01-3	Rapeseeds and mustard seeds	4 yen/kg.	free
12.01-7	Safflower seeds	2.5%	free
12.07-2	Insect flower	20%	T.Q. primary rate: free secondary rate: 20%
15.02-1	Beef tallow	2.5%	free
15.02-2	Sheep tallow, goat tallow, etc	2.5%	free
15.07-1-(1)	Soybean oil of an acid value exceeding 0.6	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.
15.01-1-(2)	Soybean oil of an acid value not exceeding 0.6	28 yen/kg.	25yen/kg.
15.07-2-(1)	Ground-nut oil of an acid value exceeding 0.6	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.

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Tariff no.	Description	Present rate	Proposed rate
15.07-2-(2)	Ground-nut oil of an acid value not exceeding 0.6	28 yen/kg.	25 yen/kg.
15.07-3-(1)	Rapeseed oil and mustard seed oil of an acid value exceeding 0.6	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.
15.07-3-(2)	Rapeseed oil and mustard seed oil of an acid value not exceeding 0.6	28 yen/kg.	25 yen/kg.
15.07-4-(1)	Sunflower seed oil of an acid value exceeding 0.6	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.
15.07-4-(2)	Sunflower seed oil of an acid value not exceeding 0.6	28 yen/kg.	25 yen/kg.
ex 15.07-5	Cotton seed oil of an acid value exceeding 0.6	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.
15.07-14-(1)	Other fixed vegetable oils of an acid value exceeding 0.6.	20 yen/kg.	17 yen/kg.
15.07-14-(2)	Other fixed vegetable oils of an acid value not exceeding 0.6	28 yen/kg.	25 yen/kg.
21.03-1	Mustard flour and prepared mustard (put up for sale by retail)	30%	25%
21.03-2	Mustard flour and prepared mustard (ether)	25%	20%
22.03	Beer made from malt	20%	10 yen/l.
ex 22.05-2	Wine of fresh grapes and grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (in containers of capacity more than 150 litres, excluding sparkling wines)	400 yen/l.	200 yen/l.
22.09-1(1)A	Whisky (of an alcoholic strength of 50° or higher, excluding those in containers of a capacity less than 2 litres)	660 yen/l.	590 yen/l.
(1)B	Other whisky	550 yen/l.	490 yen/l.
22.09-1(2)A	Brandy (of an alcholic strength of 50° or higher, excluding those in containers of a capacity less than 2 litres)	780 yen/l.	550 yen/l.
23.04-1	Oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of soya bean oil	5%	free
ex 28.04-4	Phosphorus	7.5%	3.75%
33.06-1	Perfumed water including eau de Cologne and the like	25%	15%
33.06-3	Perfumed hair oil, cream, pomade, rouges and other preparations of oils, fats or waxes	15% 25%	15%
ex 33.06-5	Manicure preparations, shaving preparations and incenses	20%	15%
ex 33.06-5	Other perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	15% 17.5%	15%
34.02-1	Organic surface-active agents and surface-active preparations	17.5%	10%
37.01-1	X-ray plates and film in the flat	20%	18%
ex 37.02-1(2)	Cinematographic film in rolls for X-ray	15%	13.5%
37.02-2(1)	X-ray film in rolls	20%	18%
37.01-2(1)	Colour plates and colour film in the flat	23%	20%
37.02-1(1)A	Cinematographic colour film in rolls, not more than 30 mm. in width, reversal	26%	23%
37.02-1(1)B	Cinematographic colour film in rolls, other	23%	20%
37.02-2(2)	Colour film in rolls, other	26%	23%
ex 39.03-2(4)	Ham casings and similar products, in tubes of a flattened width not less than 90 mm.	10%	free
ex 76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium (for use as roof sheets of containers for foreign trade purposes, not less than 2.3 m. in width)	18%	free
77.01-1	Unwrought magnesium of: (1) not more than 278.26 yen/kg.	not more than 286.95 yen/kg., 15%	15%

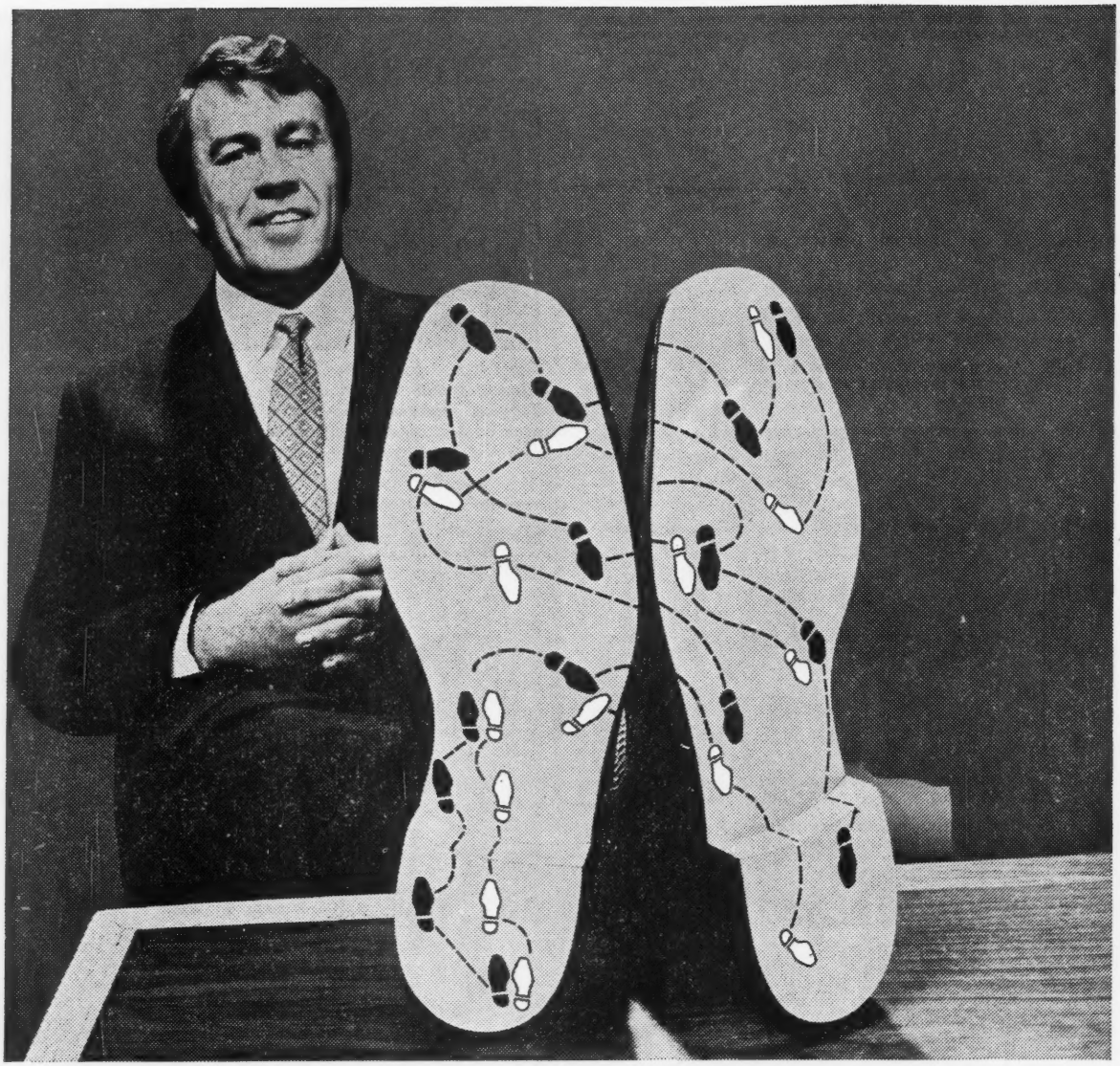
Tariff no.	Description	Present rate	Proposed rate
	(2) more than 278.26 yen/kg. but not more than 320 yen/kg.	more than 286.95 yen/kg. but not more than 330 yen/kg., 330 yen/kg. minus value for customs duty;	320 yen/kg. minus value for customs duty
	(3) more than 320 yen/kg.	more than 320 yen/kg., free	free
84.12-1	Air conditioning machines (for motor vehicles)	15%	10%
84.12-2	Air conditioning machines (other)	15%	10%
84.15-1	Refrigerating cabinets, self-contained refrigerating units	7.5%	5%
84.41-1-(2)	Sewing machines, completed set or separate head (other than for domestic purposes)	7.5% 12.5%	7.5%
84.45-1	Machine-tools whose function is to remove metal or metallic carbides	15% 12.5% 10% 7.5%	13.5% 11% 9% 6.5%
ex 84.52-1(1)	Digital type electronic computers	15%	13.5%
ex 84.53-1(1) 84.51-1(1) ex 84.52-1(1) ex 84.53-1 84.53-2 ex 84.54-1 ex 85.22-1	Peripheral apparatus of digital type electronic computers	25%	22.5%
84.59-7-(1)	Machinery and mechanical appliances not falling within any other items	7.5% 10%	7.5%
ex 84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler, tanks, vats and the like	7.5% 10% 15% 20%	7.5%% 15%
85.01-2-(2)	Electric motors (of a weight more than 500 kg.)	10%	7.5%
85.01-4-(1)	Silicon rectifiers and silicon rectifying apparatus	10%	7.5%
85.06-1	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor: (1) Fans (2) Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, food mixers, etc.	 7.5% 7.5%	 5% 5%
85.06-2	Other electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor	7.5%	5%
85.07	Shavers and hair clippers, with self-contained electric motor	7.5%	5%
85.12	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters, electric hair dressing appliances, etc.	7.5%	5%
85.15-1	Radio-broadcast receivers (including chassis)	7.5%	5%
85.15-2	Television receivers (including chassis)	7.5%	5%
87.02-1	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons: (1) not more than 270 cm. in wheel base (2) more than 270 cm. but not more than 304.8 cm. in wheel base (3) more than 304.8 cm. in wheel base	 10% 10% 10%	 8% 8% 8%
90.07-1	(2) Cameras for photoengraving, X-rays, copying documents, etc. (3) Other cameras	15% 15%	7.5% 7.5%
90.07-2	Parts and accessories of cameras	15%	7.5%
90.07-3	Photographic flashing apparatus	15%	7.5%
90.08-1	(1) Cinematographic projectors for film of a width not more than 20 mm. Cinematographic cameras for film of a width not more than 20 mm. (2) Other cinematographic cameras, projectors; parts and accessories thereof	10% 15% 10%	5% 7.5% 5%

Thirty-four Japanese businessmen toured Europe recently to study paper-distribution methods, led by Mr. Masatoshi Taguchi. Mr. Taguchi, executive director of the Asahi Paper Trading Co. Ltd., is seen here at Spicers International Ltd. with the managing director Mr. S. J. Armstrong (right) and his deputy Mr. P. Ling.

Tariff no.	Description	Present rate	Proposed rate
90.08-2	Cinematographic sound recorders and sound reproducers; parts and accessories thereof	10%	5%
90.09-1	Image projectors; parts and accessories thereof	10%	5%
90.09-2	Photographic enlargers and reducers; parts and accessories thereof	10%	5%
90.10-1	Apparatus and equipment, photographic or cinematographic, of a kind used for developing, printing, etc.	10%	5%
90.10-2	Contact type photocopying apparatus, etc.	10%	5%
90.17	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances	7.5% 10%	7.5%
90.18	Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus, psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; artificial respiration, ozone therapy, etc.	7.5% 10%	7.5%
90.28-1	Electrical measuring, checking instruments and apparatus	7.5% 15%	7.5%
91.01-1	Wrist-watches, etc. (not more than 6,000 yen per piece in value for customs duty)	15%	7.5%
91.01-2	Wrist-watches, etc. (other)	20%	10%
92.11	Gramophones and record players	7.5%	5%

EDB ext. 475/420

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.



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New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORTS: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports have been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
84. 32.00	Bookbinders' gathering and stitching machines
94. 02.001	Motorised dental operating chairs, excluding foot-pump operated hydraulic types

CRE ext. 2321

FOOD ADDITIVES NOTICE (NO. 2), 1971: Pursuant to section 46 (3) of the Food and Drug Act, 1969, the New Zealand Minister of Health has issued the above notice which permits certain elements and pesticides to be contained in food in specified proportions, notwithstanding the provisions of the Food and Drug Regulations 1946. The following schedules give details of the proportions. This notice will have effect until December 21, 1972.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Cl. 3 (a)

Proportions of elements in foods

Element	Food	Permissible amount (parts per million by weight)
Antimony	Any food other than beverages	1
Antimony	Beverages	0.15
Cadmium	Any food	1
Fluorine	Beverages as consumed	2
Fluorine	Phosphate food additives	30
Fluorine	Shellfish	15
Fluorine	Tea	100
Mercury	Fruit and vegetables	0.03
Mercury	Fish and fish products	0.5
Selenium	Any food	2
Tin	Any food for which no other limit is herein specified in relation to tin	40
Tin	Asparagus, canned	250
Tin	Foods packed in cans or tinfoil, not being asparagus, tomatoes, or the pulp or juice of tomatoes	150
Tin	Tomatoes, canned, and the canned pulp or juice of tomatoes	250

SECOND SCHEDULE

Cl. 3 (b)

Proportions of pesticides in foods

Pesticide	Food	Permissible amount (parts per million by weight)
Bromopropylate	Fruit	3
Chlordimeform	Fruit	1
Dichlofluanid	Vegetables	5
Maldison	Fruit, vegetables, and raw cereals	8
O, O-dimethyl O-p (dimethylsulfamoyl) phenyl phosphorothioate	Meat	0.1
Phosmet	Fruit	10
Thiophanate or thiophanate methyl	Fruit	5
Thiophanate or thiophanate methyl	Vegetables	2
Thiophanate or thiophanate methyl	Cereals	1

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—INCUBATORS FOR PREMATURE INFANTS: The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board recommended that, in view of the need for more time for the industry to develop, the question of duties in respect of incubators for premature infants, classified in tariff item 90.17.001, should be reviewed by the Board not later than June 30, 1972. This recommendation was accepted by the New Zealand Government. Accordingly, the Board will conduct a public hearing into the question of import duties affecting the item in the Boardroom, First Floor, Law Society Building, 26 Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, on June 27, 1972, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Thursday, June 1, 1972. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses" which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporter whose trade is likely to be affected is urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', telephone Wellington 43-706)—the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member; details may be obtained from the BTANZ—and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. (Ref. CRE 1159/72)

CRE ext. 2321

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of materials being, or principally used as, nitrogenous fertilisers falling within chapters 28, 29 and 31. This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than April 4, 1972. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 869/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

CRE ext. 2318/2319

Mexico

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: With effect from February 18, 1972, import duties on goods falling within the following Brussels Nomenclature headings have been amended:

29.29	29.31	29.42	30.03	38.19	39.07	48.21	51.01	56.02
73.14	73.15	73.40	76.03	76.04	82.03	83.09	84.54	84.61
85.01	85.17	85.19	85.21	87.14	90.16	90.18	99.01	99.02

British exporters with inquiries about this notice should specify the products in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Directoral Resolution No. 239-72-IC-DGI of February 16 adds some products to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demands as

(continued on page 475)

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regards quality and quantity. Parts of the following tariff numbers are affected:

15.01	15.04	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.12	15.13	34.01	39.07	56.01
56.02	68.14	73.14	73.17	73.40	83.13	84.24	85.06	85.12	85.13
85.19	87.06	90.26	94.03						

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES AND TAXES: Chilean Decree No. 22/72, published in the *Diario Oficial* of January 20, temporarily suspends the import duties and taxes on:

Tariff no.	Description
29.04 01.03	Normal butyl, isobutyl and secondary butyl alcohol
01.06	Octanols
29.15 02.02	Phthalic anhydride

These suspensions will remain in force until December 31, 1972.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF DESCRIPTION: Chilean Decree No. 47/72, published in the *Diario Oficial* of February 7, made an addition to the description of goods falling under BN heading 85.01, and Chilean subheading 02.01. The description previously read:

85.01 02.01	Electric motors for shavers

The subheading should now read:

85.01 02.01	Electric motors for shavers. Small ceramic field motors, of power up to 0.02 hp

The duties remain as before.

DUTY CONCESSION: Decree No. 2173/71, published in the *Diario Oficial* of January 19, lowers the *ad valorem* duty from 80 per cent cif to 40 per cent cif on imports of 'unorientated grain silicon steel with a watt-loss of between 1.2 and 2.3 per kilo at 10,000 Gauss' under Chilean tariff heading 73.15 04.99 'other silicon steel'. The goods remain free of specific duty.

180-DAY DUTY CONCESSION: Chilean Decree No. 2084/71, published in the *Diario Oficial* of January 8, announces a duty concession for 'equine hides' (tariff no. 41.01 03). These goods may be imported at an *ad valorem* duty rate of 1.5 per cent cif for a period of 180 days as from the date of publication in the *Diario Oficial*, provided that they conform to the provisions of the CORFO Committee of Footwear and Hides. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Venezuela

INCREASE IN DUTY ON CERTAIN OLEAGINOUS FRUITS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF: The Venezuelan Ministries of Finance, Development, and Agriculture and Livestock have announced that from April 18, 1972, the following increases in customs duty will take effect:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty Bolivares per kg.
081.03.01	Soya oil seed cake and residues of soya oil	0.50
081.03.02	Other oil seed cake and other vegetable oil residues	0.50
221.04.01	Whole soybeans	1.00
221.04.02	Soybeans in other forms	1.00

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Brazil

FERTILISERS—CHANGES IN QUOTAS AND CUSTOMS DUTY RATES: (1) Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1233 of January 19, 1972 increases in some instances the duty-free quotas for fertilisers published in Resolution No. 981 of April 19, 1971. (2) Resolution No. 1234 reduces the rate of duty on certain fertilisers under tariff headings 31.03.05.00, 31.05.01.00 and 31.02.04.00 for a period of one year from January 28, 1972.

EDB ext. 476/474/7312

Argentina

REMOVAL OF 15 PER CENT SURCHARGE: The 15 per cent additional import duty introduced by Law 19327 of October 30, 1971 (which, according to Law 19367, was to be reduced in stages of 5 per cent in 1972 on February 1 and March 1 and then completely removed on April 1) is cancelled as from February 23, 1972, by Law 19501. No further information is available.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Canada

BROAD WOVEN POLYESTER FILAMENT FABRICS—NOTICE OF INQUIRY: The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board has announced its intention to undertake an inquiry into the importation of broad woven polyester filament fabrics, which the Canadian Textiles Institute alleges is causing or threatening serious injury to the production in Canada of textile and clothing goods.

The Board proposes: (1) to undertake an inquiry and make a report to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce regarding the effects on Canadian production of imports of broad woven polyester filament fabrics; (2) to examine any plans for adjustment in their operations which Canadian producers of such goods submit to the Board; and (3) if it should be found that the goods in question are being imported at such prices, in such quantities, and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada of any textile and clothing goods, and that the plans submitted by Canadian producers are acceptable, to include in the report a recommendation as to whether, in the Board's opinion, special measures of protection should be implemented in respect of such goods.

The announcement also states that in conducting its inquiry the Board will wish to examine the market in Canada not only for the fabrics described but also for related or competitive fabrics to the extent deemed relevant. However, the Board will not in this inquiry consider proposals for special protection in respect of goods other than broad woven polyester filament fabrics classified under tariff item 56205-1.

Interested parties are invited to submit briefs to the Board not later than March 27, 1972. Hearings relating to the inquiry will be held if and as required. At any such hearings, supplementary presentations or arguments will be accepted at times fixed by the Board

(continued on next page)

The first shipment of some $15,000 worth of reproduction furniture from Beyan Funnell Ltd., of Newhaven, was recently unloaded at the Port of Houston, Texas, Mr. Claude Sonsino (right), the importer, is seen with Mr. George Biehl (left), agent for the shipping line, and Mr. Bill Robb, vice-president of the stevedoring company which handled the unloading. Following a publicity exercise conducted by the British Consulate-General with home furnishing editors of the local newspapers, a second order to the value of $10,000 has been placed by Mr. Sonsino.

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from organisations or persons who have submitted briefs by March 27, 1972, and have given notice of their wish to make supplementary oral presentations.

Copies of the full text of the announcement are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2629**

United States

ENRICHMENT OF FOOD: In *Trade and Industry*, January 6, it was stated that comments on the proposal to increase nutrient levels in certain enriched foods should be submitted by February 1, 1972. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has now announced that the time for filing comments has been extended to May 1, 1972. (FR 12.2.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

SPECIAL LABELLING: In *Trade and Industry*, November 18, 1971, notice was given of a proposal by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to declare certain paints and other surface coating materials as hazardous substances requiring special labelling. To assist in the preparation of the final order the Commissioner has now requested that manufacturers of paints and/or other surface coatings submit certain information, by April 7, 1972, to the Bureau of Product Safety, 5401 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20016. (FR 19.2.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

LENSES: The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has announced a revision of the statement of general policy (Part 3.84 in Title 21 of the US Code of Federal Regulations) regarding impact resistant lenses in eyeglasses and sunglasses. The amendments became effective on February 2, 1972. (FR 2.2.72) **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

NEW YORK AND KANSAS STATE 'BUY-AMERICAN' BILLS: Bills have been introduced into the legislative machinery of the States of New York and Kansas which, if enacted, would mean that only products of United States origin could be purchased by the State and agencies of the State. The New York Bill is identical to one which has failed to pass the State Congress during the previous two years: it is due to be discussed in committee shortly and interested bodies are voicing their objections to its provisions. The Kansas State Bill is in an early stage of its passage and the prospects for its further progress are not yet clear. **CRE ext. 2647**

DOCK STRIKES (as at March 10): West Coast ports: work continues at these ports but the recent pay increases have yet to be ratified by the Pay Board.

East Coast and Gulf ports: the following ports are reported to have ratified a new three-year contract: New York; Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, NH; and Portland, Maine. Baltimore and Providence RI are the only ports known to have rejected the latest offer. Voting returns are still awaited from New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, and Philadelphia. The ports which have ratified the contract are expected to continue to work but those that rejected it could resume the strike. It is hoped that these ports will be able to resolve outstanding differences by the expiry of the extended Taft-Hartley injunction, March 14, 1972. **CRE ext. 2647**

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (0532 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (0223 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (0272 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021 643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066—Telex 49327).

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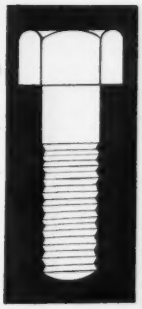

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